



THE

HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION,

FROM THE EARLIEST TO THE PRESENT
TIME, AND THE FUTURE OF MANKIND.

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TRANSLATED BY WILLIAM FOSTER

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HISTORY

OF

CIVILIZATION IN FRANCE.

LECTURE THE FIRST.

Object of the course—Elements of national unity—They exist and began to be developed in France towards the end of the 10th century—Thence dates French civilization—The feudal period will be the subject of this course—It includes the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, from Hugh Capet to Philippe de Valois—Proof that these are the limits of the feudal period—Plan of the course History, 1st, of society, 2nd, of the human mind, during the feudal period—The history of society resolves itself into, 1st, history of civil society, 2nd, history of religious society—The history of the human mind resolves itself into, 1st, history of learned literature, 2nd, history of national literature in the vulgar tongue—Importance of the middle ages in the history of French civilization—The present state of opinions concerning the middle ages—Is it true that there is danger in historical impartiality and poetical sympathy for this period?—Utility of this study

In commencing the last course, I was obliged to determine its subject, and to explain the motives of my choice At present I have not anything of the kind to do The subject of our study is known, the route is traced I endeavoured to place you in the presence of the origins of French civilization under the two first races, I propose to follow it through all its vicissitudes, in its long and glorious development up to the eve of our own times I now, therefore, again take up the subject where we left it, that is to say at the end of the tenth century, at the accession of the Capetians

As I told you in concluding the past course, it is there that French civilization commences. Hitherto you will recollect, we have spoken of Gaulish, Roman, Gallo-Roman, Frankish, Gallo-Frankish, civilization; we were obliged to make use of foreign names which did not belong to us, in order to express with any fulness, a society without unity without fixedness, without entirety. Dating from the end of the tenth century, there is no longer anything of this kind; it is now with the French, with French civilization that we have to occupy our selves.

And yet it was at this very epoch that all national and political unity was disappearing from our land. All books say this, and all facts show it. It was the epoch when the feudal system, that is to say the dismemberment of the people and of power entirely prevailed. At the eleventh century, the soil which we call France was covered with petty nations and petty sovereigns, almost strangers one to the other almost independent of each other. Even the very shadow of a central government, of a general nation, seemed to have disappeared.

How comes it that really French civilization and history commences exactly at the moment when it was almost impossible to discover a France?

It is because, in the life of nations, the external visible unity the unity of name and government, although important, is not the first, the most real, not that which truly constitutes a nation. There is a more profound more powerful unity; that which results, not from the identity of government and destiny but from the similarity of social elements, from the similarity of institutions, manners, ideas, sentiments, languages; the unity which resides in the men themselves whom the society unites together and not in the forms of their junction moral unity in point of fact, far superior to political unity and which alone can give it a solid foundation.

Well, it is at the end of the tenth century that the cradle of this at once unique and complex being which has become the French nation, is placed. She required many centuries and long efforts to extricate herself, and to produce herself in her simplicity and grandeur. Still, at this epoch, her elements existed, and we begin to catch glimpses of the work of their development. In the times which we studied in the last

course, from the fifth to the tenth century, under Charlemagne, for example, external political unity was often greater and stronger than at the epoch with which we are about to occupy ourselves. But if you go thoroughly into the matter, into the moral state of the men themselves, you find there is an utter absence of unity. The races are profoundly different, and even hostile, the laws, traditions, manners, languages, likewise differ and struggle; situations, social relations have neither generality nor fixedness. At the end of the tenth and at the commencement of the eleventh century, there was no kind of political unity like that of Charlemagne, but races began to amalgamate, diversity of laws according to origin is no longer the principle of all legislation. Social situations have acquired some fixedness, institutions not the same, but throughout analogous, the feudal institutions prevailed, or nearly so, over all the land. In place of the radical, imperishable diversity of the Latin language and the Germanic languages, two languages began to be formed, the Roman language of the south, and the Roman language of the north, doubtless different, but still of the same origin, of the same character, and destined one day to become amalgamated. Diversity also began to be effaced from the soul of men, from their moral existence. The German is less addicted to his Germanic traditions and habits, he gradually detaches himself from the past to belong to his present situation. It is the same with the Roman, he thinks less of the ancient empire, of its fall, and of the sentiments which it gave rise to in him. Over conquerors and conquered, the new, actual facts, which are common to them, daily exercise more influence. In a word, political unity is almost null, real diversity still very great, and yet at bottom there is more of true unity than there has been for five centuries. We begin to catch glimpses of the elements of a nation, and the proof is, that from this epoch the tendency of all these social elements to conjoin, to assimilate and form themselves into great masses, that is to say, the tendency towards national unity, and thence towards political unity, becomes the dominant characteristic, the great fact of the history of French civilization, the general and constant fact around which all our study will turn.

The development of this fact, the triumph of this tendency has made the fortune of France. It is by this especially that she has outstripped the other nations of the continent in the career of civilization. Look at Spain, Italy even Germany what is it that they want? They have progressed far more slowly than France towards moral unity, towards the formation into a single people. Even there where moral unity has been formed, or nearly so, as in Italy and Germany its transformation into political unity the birth of a general government, has been slackened or almost entirely stopped. France, more happy arrived more rapidly and more completely at that double unity, not the only principle, but the only pledge of the strength and grandeur of nations. It was at the end of the tenth century that it, so to speak, commenced its progress towards this important result. It is, therefore, from this epoch that French civilization really dates; it is there that we may begin to study it under its true name.

The feudal period, that is, the period when the feudal system was the dominant fact of our country will be the subject of the present course.

It is comprehended between Hugh Capet and Philippo de Valois, that is, it embraces the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries.

That these are the true limits, the career of the feudal system, it is easy I think to establish.

The peculiar general character of feudalism, as I have just repeated, and as every one knows, is the dismemberment of the people and of power into a multitude of petty nations and petty sovereigns; the absence of any universal nation, of any central government. Let us see the limits in which this fact is contained. These limits will necessarily be those of the feudal period.

We may if I do not deceive myself, recognise them especially by three symptoms.

1 To what enemies did feudalism succumb? Who opposed it in France? Two powers; royalty on the one hand, on the other, the commons. By royalty a central government was formed in France by the commons was formed an universal nation, which grouped itself around the central government.

At the end of the tenth century royalty and the commons were not visible, or at all events scarcely visible. At the

commencement of the fourteenth century of these three head of the state, the commons were the bliss epoch, the his— The two forces to which the feudal system had then attained, not, indeed, their entire but remain to us, a decided preponderance. By this symptoms of laws which say that there the feudal period, properly so called, and two since the absence of any universal nation, and elements are— power, is its essential characteristic. ^c France,

Here is a second symptom which assigns the same li 2 His the feudal period. by

From the tenth to the fourteenth century, wars, which were then the principal event of history, have, at least the greater part of them, the same characteristic. They are internal, civil wars, as it were in the bosom of feudalism itself. It is a suzerain who endeavours to acquire the territory of his vassals, vassals who dispute among themselves certain portions of the territory. Such appear to us, with the exception of the crusades, almost all the wars of Louis le Gros, of Philip August, Saint Louis, and Philippe le Bel. It is from the very nature of the feudal society that their causes and effects arise.

With the fourteenth century the character of war changed. Then began the foreign wars, no longer a vassal against suzerain, or vassal against vassal, but nation against nation, government against government. On the accession of Philippe de Valois, the great wars between the French and the English broke out—the claims of the kings of England, not upon any particular fief, but upon the whole land, and upon the throne of France—and they continued up to Louis XI. They were no longer feudal, but national wars, a certain proof that the feudal period stopped at this limit, that another society had already commenced.

Lastly, if we address ourselves to a third kind of indication, if we interrogate the great events which we are accustomed, and with reason, to look upon as the result, as the expression of feudal society, we shall find that they are all included within the epoch of which we speak. The crusades, that great adventure of feudalism and its popular glory, finished, or nearly finished, with Saint Louis and the thirteenth century; we hear afterwards but a futile echo of them. Chivalry, that poetical daughter, that ideal, so to speak, of the feudal

The development disclosed in the same limits. In the fourteenth century she has made the fortune, was on the decline, and a knight errant she has outstripped a ridiculous personage. Romantic and career of civilization, the troubadours, the trouveres, in a many what is institutions, all the facts which may be looked more slowly to results, the companions of feudalism, alike formation: the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries. unity has therefore, is evidently the feudal period and when I take it to these limits, I do not adopt an arbitrary purely conventional classification; it is the fact.

Now how shall we study this epoch? What method will best make it known to us?

It will, I hope, be borne in mind, that I have regarded civilization as the result of two great facts; the development, on the one hand of society on the other of individual man. I have therefore always been careful to retrace external and internal civilization, the history of society and the history of man, of human relations and of human ideas, political history and intellectual history.

We shall follow the same method here, we shall examine the feudal period from this twofold point of view.

From the political point of view. In confining ourselves to the history of society we shall find from the tenth to the fourteenth century as from the fifth to the tenth, two societies closely bordering on each other dovetailed, as it were, into one another yet essentially distinct: the civil society and the religious society the church and the state; we shall study them separately as we have hitherto done.

Civil society is to be considered, first, in the facts which constitute it, and which show us what it has been; secondly, in the legislative and political movements which emanate from it, and upon which its character is imprinted.

The three great facts of the feudal period, the three facts whose nature and relations comprehend the history of civilization during these three centuries, are—1 the possessors of fiefs, the feudal association itself; 2, above and by the side of the feudal association, in intimate relation with it, and yet reposing upon other principles, and applying itself to create a distinct existence royalty; 3, below and by the side of the feudal association, also in intimate relation with it, and yet also reposing upon other principles, and labouring to

separate itself, the commons. The history of these three facts and of their reciprocal action is, at this epoch, the history of civil society.

With regard to the written monuments that remain to us, there are four principal ones. two collections of laws which modern learning, wrongly I think, would call codes; and two works of jurisconsults. The legislative monuments are—1 The collection of the ordinances of the kings of France, and especially the *établissements* of Saint Louis. 2 His *assises* of the Frank kingdom of Jerusalem, drawn up by order of Godefry de Bouillon, which reproduce the image of the feudal society more completely and more faithfully than any other document.

The two works of jurisconsults are—1 The *Coutume de Beauvaisis*, by Beaumanoir. 2. The *Traité de l'ancienne Jurisprudence des Français, ou Conseils à un Ami*, by Pierre de Fontaines.

I shall study with you these monuments of the feudal legislation as I have studied the barbarian laws and capitularies, by carefully analysing them, and attempting to thoroughly comprehend their contents, and to exactly understand their nature.

From civil society we shall pass to religious society, we shall consider it, as we have already done, 1. In itself, in its peculiar and internal organization. 2. In its relations with civil society, with the state. 3. Finally, in its relations with the external government of the universal church—that is, with papacy.

The history of society, if I do not deceive myself, will thus be completed, we shall then enter into the history of the human mind. At this epoch it resides in two great facts, two distinct literatures. 1 A learned literature, written in Latin, addressed solely to the learned classes, lay or ecclesiastical, and which contains the theology and philosophy of the time. 2 A national, popular literature, entirely in the vulgar tongue, addressed to the whole community, particularly to idlers and to the lower classes. Whosoever neglects either of these two facts, whoever does not thoroughly understand these two literatures, who does not see them marching abreast, rarely close to each other, rarely acting upon one another, but both powerful and holding an important place, who does

not see all this, will have but an incomplete and false idea of the intellectual history of this epoch, of the state and progress of mind.

Such, in its whole, is the plan of the present course.

Here, most assuredly, is a vast field opened to our study. There is here enough long to excite and nourish learned curiosity. But is so great an epoch of our history—is France in the rudest crisis of her development—in a word, the middle ages, are they with us a mere matter of learning, a mere object of curiosity? Have we not the most universal and pressing interest in thoroughly understanding it? Has the past no other value attached to it than for erudition? has it become totally foreign to the present, to our life?

Two facts, if I mistake not, two contemporary visible facts, prove that such is not the case.

The imagination at the present day is evidently gratified in carrying itself back towards this epoch. Its traditions, its manners, its adventures, its monuments, have an attraction for the public which cannot be mistaken. We may upon this subject, interrogate letters and the arts; we may open the histories, romance poems of our time; we may enter the furniture and curiosity shops; everywhere we shall see the middle ages cultivated, reproduced, occupying the thought, amusing the taste of that portion of the public which has time to spare for its intellectual wants and pleasures.

At the same time there is manifested, on the part of some enlightened and honorable men, sincere friends to the learning and progress of humanity an increasing aversion towards this epoch and all which recalls it. In their eyes, those who there seek inspirations, or merely poetical pleasure carry literature back towards barbarism; in their eyes, those who, from a political point of view and amidst an enormous mass of error and of evil, seek to find in it anything of good, those, whether they wish it or not favour the system of despotism and privilege. These unrelenting enemies of the middle ages deplore the blindness of the public who can take any pleasure in going back, merely in imagination, amidst those barbarous ages, and seem to predict, if this despotism continues, the return of all the absurdities, of all the evils, which then weighed upon nations.

This clearly proves that the middle ages are quite other

than a matter of learning to us, that they correspond to interests more real, more direct than those of historical erudition and criticism, to sentiments more general, more full of life than that of mere curiosity.

How can we be surprised at this? The twofold fact which I spoke of is exactly the result, and as it were a new form of the two essential characteristics of the middle ages, the two facts by which that epoch has held so great a place in the history of our civilization, and influenced posterior ages so powerfully.

On the one hand, it is impossible to overlook the fact that there is the cradle of modern societies and manners. Thence date—1. Modern languages, and especially our own 2 Modern literatures, precisely in all that there is in them of the national, the original, of the foreign to all mere learning, to all imitation of other times, of other countries 3 The greater portion of modern monuments, monuments in which, for many centuries, the people have assembled, and still continue to assemble, churches, palaces, town-halls, works of art and public utility of every kind. 4. Almost all historical families, families who have played a part and placed their name in the various phases of our destiny 5 A large number of national events, important in themselves, and for a long time popular, the crusades, chivalry, in a word, almost everything which for centuries has filled and agitated the imagination of the French people

This is evidently the heroic age of modern nations, among others, of France What more natural than its poetical affluence and attraction?

By the side of this fact, however, we encounter another no less incontestable the social state of the middle ages was constantly insupportable and odious, and especially so in France. Never did the cradle of a nation inspire it with such antipathy, the feudal system, its institutions and principles, never obtained that unhesitating adhesion, the result of habit, which nations have often given to the very worst systems of social organization France constantly struggled to escape from them, to abolish them Whosoever dealt them a blow, kings, jurisconsults, the church, was sanctioned and became popular; despotism itself, when it seemed a means of deliverance from them, was accepted as a benefit.

The eighteenth century and the French revolution have been for us the last phase, the definitive expression of this fact of our history. When they broke forth, the social state of the middle ages had long been changed, enervated, dissolved. Yet it was against its consequences and recollections that, in the popular mind and intention, this great shock was more especially accomplished. The society which then perished, was the society which the Germanic invasion had created in the west, and of which feudalism was the first and essential form. It was, in truth, no longer in existence yet it was against it that the revolution was directed.

But precisely because of this fact, precisely because the eighteenth century and the revolution were the definitive explosion of the national antipathy to the social state of the middle ages, two things were inevitably destined to happen, and in fact did happen. 1. In their violent efforts against the memory and remains of this epoch, the eighteenth century and the revolution would necessarily fail in impartiality towards it, and would not recognise the good which might be met with in it and it would in like manner overlook its poetical character its merit, and its attractions as the cradle of certain elements of the national life. The epochs in which the critical spirit dominates, that is to say those which occupy themselves more especially with examining and demolishing, generally understand but little of the poetical times, those times when man complacently gives himself to the impulsion of his manners and the facts which surround him. They understand most especially little of what there is of the true and poetical in the times against which they make war. Open the writings of the eighteenth century those at least which really have the character of the epoch, and contributed to the great revolution then accomplished; you will see that the human mind there shows itself very little sensible of the poetical merit of any social state much differing from the type which they then conceived and followed, especially of the poetical merit of the rude and unrefined times, and among those times, of the middle ages. The *Essai sur les mœurs et l'esprit des nations* is in this way the most faithful image of the general disposition of the age: look there for the history of the middle ages: you will see that Voltaire incessantly applied himself to the task of extracting all that is great

absurd, odious, calamitous, in this epoch. He was right, thoroughly right in the definitive judgment which he gave of it, and in his efforts to abolish its remains. But that is all that he sees of it, he thinks only of judging and abolishing, in his historical writings, that is to say, in his works of polemical criticism, for Voltaire has done other things than criticism. Voltaire was also a poet, and when he gave himself up to his imagination, to his poetical instincts, he found impressions greatly differing from his judgment. He has spoken of the middle ages elsewhere than in the *Essai sur les mœurs et l'esprit des nations*, and how has he spoken of it?

“ Oh ! l'heureux temps que celui de ces fables,
Des bons démons, des esprits familiers,
Des farfadets, aux mortels secourables !
On écoutait tous ces faits admirables
Dans son château, pres d'un large foyer
Le pere et l'oncle, et la mere et la fille,
Et les voisins, et toute la famille,
Ouvraient l'oreille à monsieur l'aumônier,
Qui leur faisait des contes de sorcier.
On a banni les demons et les fées,
Sous la raison les graces étouffées
Livrent nos cœurs à l'insipidité,
Le raisonner tristement s'accrédité,
On court, hélas ! après la vérité
Ah ! croyez moi, l'erreur a son merite.”

Voltaire is wrong to call the poetical side of these old times *erreur*, Poetry there doubtless associated herself with many errors, but in herself she was true, although of a truth very different from philosophical truth, and she answered to very legitimate wants of human nature. This incidental observation, however, is of but little importance, what is necessary to be remarked, is the singular contrast between Voltaire the poet, and Voltaire the critic. The poet acutely feels for the middle ages impressions to which the critic shows himself an entire stranger, the one deploras the loss of those impressions which the other applies himself to destroy nothing, surely, better manifests that want of political impartiality and poetical sympathy in the eighteenth century, of which I just now spoke

We are now in the reaction and the French revolution, says which preceded us. This ~~has led to the~~ ^{has led to the} direction now taken, at least for the most part, by historical studies by works of general literature following the public taste and also in the indignation of the exclusive partisans of the eighteenth century. Is this indignation legitimate? Is the danger denounced from this reaction so great? Is there any danger at all?

In a literary point of view I shall not absolutely deny it. I would not say that there is not some exaggeration, something of mania in this return of the imagination towards the middle ages, and that good sense and good taste have not a little suffered from it. The reaction, followed with much talent, appears to me, upon the whole, a groping rather than a regeneration. In my opinion, it proceeds from very distinguished men, sometimes sincerely inspired, but who often deviate in seeking a good vein, rather than from people who have found one, and are working it with confidence. But in truth, in the actual state of society and mind, the evil cannot become very grave. Are not publicity and criticism always at hand in the literary world as well as in the political world, and always ready to render everywhere the same services, to warn, restrain, to combat, in fine to prevent us from falling under the exclusive domination of a coterie or system? They do not spare the new school; and the public, the genuine and general public, while receiving it with gentleness, does not seem disposed to become subjected by it. It judges it, and sometimes even rebukes it rather roughly. Nothing therefore, seems to me to indicate that barbarism is about to resume sway over the national taste.

Besides, we must take life where life manifests itself; the wind, from whatever quarter it blows; talent, wherever it has pleased Heaven to bestow it. For we need above all things in the literary world talent and life. The worst that can happen to us here is immobility and sterility.

Is danger to political impartiality the character of the reaction which they deplore? This must be absolutely denied. Impartiality will never be a popular tendency the error of the masses; they are governed by simple exclusive ideas and passions; there is no fear of their ever judging too favourably of the middle ages and their social state. Present interests,

absurd, odious, calamitous, in th'preserve, if not all their potency, ~~are not~~ ^{are not} the definitiveness to prevent all excess. The impartiality which is spoken of will scarcely penetrate below the regions of science and of philosophical discussion.

And what is it in these regions themselves, and among the very men who most pique themselves on it? Does it impel them in any way towards the doctrines of the middle ages? to any approbation of their institutions—of their social state? Not in the least degree. The principles upon which modern societies rest, the progress and the requirements of reason and of human liberty, have certainly not firmer more zealous defenders, than the partisans of historical impartiality; they are first in the breach, and more exposed than any others to the blows of their enemies. They have no esteem for the old forms, the fanatic and tyrannical classification of feudal France, the work of force, which ages and enormous labours have had such difficulty in reforming. What they claim is a full and free judgment of this past of the country. They do not believe that it was absolutely destitute of virtue, liberty, or reason, nor that we are entitled to condemn it for its errors and fallings off in a career in which, even in the present day, after such progress, so many victories, we are ourselves advancing so laboriously.

There is evidently therein no danger either for the liberty of the human mind, or for the good organization of society.

Might there not be, on the other hand, great advantages in this historical impartiality, this poetical sympathy for ancient France?

And first, is it nothing to have a source of emotions and pleasures opened to the imagination? All this long epoch, all this old history, in which one hitherto saw nothing but absurdity and barbarism, becomes for us rich in great memories, in noble adventures, in events and sentiments in which we feel a vivid interest. It is a domain restored to that need of emotion, of sympathy, which, thanks to God, nothing can stifle in our nature. The imagination plays an immense part in the life of men and of nations. In order to occupy it, to satisfy it, an actual energetic passion is necessary, like that which animated the eighteenth century and the revolution, a rich and varied spectacle. The present alone, the present without passion, the calm and regular pro-

sent, does not suffice for the human soul; it feels narrow and poor in it; it desires more extension, more variety. Hence the importance and the charm of the past, of national traditions, of all that portion of the life of nations in which imagination wanders and freely enjoys itself, amidst a space far more vast than actual life. Nations may one moment, under the influence of a violent crisis, deny their past—even curse it; they cannot forget it, nor long or absolutely detach themselves from it. On a certain occasion, in one of the ephemeral parliaments held in England under Cromwell, in that which took the name of one of its members, a ridiculous personage, in the Barebone parliament, a fanatic arose and demanded that in all the offices, in all public establishments, they should destroy the archives, the records, all the written monuments of old England. This was an excess of that fever which sometimes seizes nations, amidst the most useful, the most glorious regenerations. Cromwell, more sensible, had the proposition rejected. Is it to be supposed that it would long have had the assent of England, that it would truly have attained its end?

In my opinion, the school of the eighteenth century has more than once committed this mistake of not comprehending the whole of the part which imagination plays in the life of man and of society. It has attacked, cried down, on the one hand everything ancient, on the other all which assumed to be eternal, history and religion: that is, it has seemed to dispute, to wish to take from men the past and the future. In order to concentrate them in the present. The mistake explains itself even excuses itself by the ardour of the struggle then on foot, and by the empire of the passion of the moment, which satisfied those requirements of emotion and of imagination imperishable in human nature. But it is no less serious, and of serious consequence. It were easy to show the proof and effects of this in a thousand details of our contemporaneous history.

It has, moreover, been made matter of complaint, and with reason that our history was not national, that we were in want of associations, of popular traditions. To this fact some of the faults of our literature, and even of our character have been imputed. Should it then be extended beyond these natural limits? Is it to be regretted that the past should again become something for us, that we should again take some interest in it?

In a political point of view, and in an entirely positive aim, this were a valuable advantage. The power of associations in fixing and fertilizing institutions is very great. Our institutions are beneficial and powerful, they rest upon truly national interests, upon ideas which have penetrated deeply into minds. Still they are young; they do not claim the authority of a long experience, at all events not of a long national experience. It was in the name of reason, of philosophy, that they first appeared they took birth in doctrines a noble origin, but for some time subject to the uncertainties, the vicissitudes of the human mind. What more useful than to make them thus strike root in the past, to unite the principles and guarantees of our social order to principles half seen, to guarantees sought in the same path through ages? Facts are at present popular, facts have favour and credit. Well, let the institutions, the ideas which are dear to us, be strongly established in the bosom of facts, of the facts of all time, let the trace of them be everywhere found; let them everywhere reappear in our history. They will thence derive force, and we ourselves dignity, for a nation has higher esteem for itself, and has greater pride in itself, when it can thus, in a long series of ages, prolong its destiny and its sentiments.

Lastly, another advantage, an advantage of an entirely different nature, but no less considerable, must result to us from impartiality towards the middle ages, and from an attentive and familiar contemplation of that epoch.

That the social reform which is brought about in our times, under our eyes, is immense, no man of sense can deny. Never were human relations regulated with more justice, never has the result been a more general well-being.

Not only is social reform great, but I am convinced that a correspondent moral reform has also been accomplished, that, perhaps, at no epoch has there been, upon the whole, so much propriety in human life, so many men living regularly, that never has less public force been necessary to repress individual wills. Practical morality, I am convinced, has made almost as much progress as the well-being and the prosperity of the country.

But under another point of view we have, I think, much to gain, and we are justly reproachable. We have lived for

fifty years under the influence of general ideas, more and more accredited and powerful, under the weight of formidable, almost indescribable events. Thence has resulted a certain weakness, a certain effeminacy in minds and in characters. Individual wills and convictions want energy and confidence in themselves. They think with a common opinion, they obey a general impulse, they give way to an external necessity. Whether to resist or to act, each has but little idea of his own strength, little confidence in his own thoughts. The individuality in a word, the inward and personal energy of man, is weak and timid. Amidst the progress of general liberty men seem to have lost the proud sentiment of their own liberty.

Such were not the middle ages; the social condition of those ages was deplorable; human morality very inferior, according to what is told us, to that of our times. But in men, individuality was strong—will, energetic.

There were then few general ideas which governed all minds, few events which, in all parts of the territory in all situations, weighed upon characters. The individual displayed himself upon his own account, according to his own inclination, irregularly and with confidence; the moral nature of man appeared here and there with all its ambition, all its energy. A spectacle not only dramatic and attractive, but instructive and useful; which offers us nothing to regret, nothing to imitate, but much to learn from, were it only by constantly recalling our attention to that wherein we are deficient, by showing us what a man may do when he knows how to believe and to will.

Such merits certainly will justify the care which we shall take in our study; and it will, I hope, be seen, that in being just fully just towards this great epoch, there is for us no danger and some benefit.

SECOND LECTURE.

Necessity for studying the progressive formation of the feudal system—It is often forgotten that social facts form themselves but slowly, and in forming themselves undergo many vicissitudes—Analysis of the feudal system in its essential elements They are three in number 1 The nature of territorial property, 2 Amalgamation of sovereignty and property, 3 Hierarchical organization of the feudal association—State of territorial property from the 5th to the 10th century—Origin and meaning of the word *feodum*—It is synonymous with *beneficium*—History of benefices, from the 8th to the 10th century—Examination of the system of Montesquieu concerning the legal gradation of the duration of benefices—Causes of the increase of the number of benefices—Almost all landed property became feudal

It has been shown that the feudal period embraces the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries Before entering upon it, before studying it in itself and according to the plan which I have drawn out, it is necessary that we should have some distinct idea of the origins of feudalism, it is necessary to follow it, and to present it to our minds in all the various phases of its progressive formation, from the fifth to the tenth century

I intentionally say, its progressive formation No great fact, no social state, makes its appearance complete and at once it is formed slowly, successively, it is the result of a multitude of different facts, of different dates and origins, which modify and combine themselves in a thousand ways before constituting a whole presenting itself in a clear and systematic form, receiving a special name and standing through a long life.

This is so simple, so evident a truth, that, at first sight, it seems useless to call it to mind, it is, however, necessary to do

so, for it has been and is constantly forgotten. An historical epoch is generally studied when it has ceased, a social condition when it has disappeared. It is, then in their entirety under their complete and definitive form that that epoch and that condition are presented to the mind of the observer or the historian. He is easily led to suppose that it has always been thus; he easily forgets that those facts, which he contemplates in all their development, commenced, increased, and while increasing underwent numerous metamorphoses and he proposes to see, and everywhere seeks them, such as he knew and conceived them at the time of their full maturity.

Numerous and various errors arise from this inclination in the history even of beings whose unity and whose permanence is the greatest and most visible in the history of men. Why are there so many contradictions and uncertainties concerning the character and moral destinies of Mahomet, of Cromwell or of Napoleon? Why those problems concerning their sincerity or hypocrisy their egotism or patriotism? Because people want to see them, as it were simultaneously and as having co-existent in them dispositions and ideas which were successively developed; because they forget that, without losing their essential identity they greatly and constantly changed; that the vicissitudes of their external destiny corresponded to internal revolutions, often unseen by their contemporaries, but real and powerful. If they followed them step by step, from their first appearance in the world until their death, if they were present at that secret work of their moral nature amidst the mobility and activity of their life they would perceive many of those incoherences, those absurdities—which surprise them, disappear or at least become attenuated; and then only would they truly know and understand them.

It is so thus in the history of individual beings, the most simple of all, and whose duration is so short, with how much more reason is it in the history of societies, of those generalities so vast, so complex and which extend through so many centuries! It is here especially that there is danger of overlooking the variety of origins, the complication and slowness of formation. We have a striking example of this in the matter which occupies us. Few historical pro-

blems have been more differently and eagerly debated than that as to when and how the feudal system commenced To speak only of French scholars and publicists, Chantreuil-Lefevre, Salvaing, Brussel, de Boulainvilliers, Dubos, Mably, Montesquieu, and many others each forms a different idea of it Whence arises this diversity? It is that they have almost all proposed to find the feudal system entire even in its very cradle, to find it such as they see it is at the epoch of its full development Feudalism has, as it were, entered at once into their mind, and it is in this condition, at this stage of its history, that they have everywhere sought it And as, notwithstanding, each of them has applied himself more particularly to such and such a characteristic of the feudal system, and has made it to consist in one particular element rather than another, they have been led into immensely different ideas of the epoch and mode of its formation, ideas which may be easily rectified and reconciled as soon as people will consent not to forget that feudalism took five centuries in forming, and that its numerous elements, during this long epoch, belong to very different elements and origins

It is according to this idea, and never losing sight of it, that I shall endeavour to trace the history of its progressive formation, rapidly and as a preparation to the study of feudalism itself

To succeed in this, it is necessary—first, to determine the principal facts, the essential elements of this social condition, I mean the facts which properly constitute it, and distinguish it from all others Secondly, to follow these facts through their successive transformations, each isolately and in itself, and in the junctions and combinations which at the end of five centuries resulted in feudalism

The essential facts, the constituent elements of the feudal system, may, I think, be reduced to three

1 The particular nature of territorial property, real, full, hereditary, and yet derived from a superior, imposing certain personal obligations on its possessor, under pain of forfeiture, in a word, wanting in that complete independence which is now its characteristic

2 The amalgamation of sovereignty with property, I mean the attribution to the proprietor of the soil over all the

Inhabitants of that soil, of the whole or nearly the whole of those rights which constitute what we now call sovereignty and which are now possessed only by the government, the public power

3. The hierarchical system of legislative, judicial, military institutions, which united the possessors of fiefs among themselves, and formed them into a general society

These, if I am not mistaken, are the truly essential and constitutive facts of feudalism. It would be easy to resolve it into a larger number of elements, to assign to it a greater number of characteristics; but these, I think, are the principal, and contain all the others. I shall therefore confine myself to them, and sum them up by saying that properly to comprehend the progressive development of feudalism, we have to study first, the history of territorial property that is, the state of lands; secondly the history of sovereignty and of the social state, that is, the state of persons; thirdly, the history of the political system, that is, the state of institutions.

I enter at once into the matter; the history of territorial property will now occupy us.

At the end of the tenth century when feudalism was definitively constituted, its territorial element, as you know bore the name of *fief* (*feodum, feudum*). A writer replete with sense and learning Brussel, in his *Examen de l'usage general des Fiefs aux 11 13 et 14 siècles* says, that the word *fief* (*feodum*) did not originally mean the land itself the body of the domain, but only what in feudal language is called the *tenure* of the land, that is, its relation of dependence towards such or such a suzerain

"Thus," says he, when king Louis le Jeune notifies by a charter of the year 1167 that count Henry of Champagne has granted the *fief* of Savegny to Bartholomew bishop of Beauvais it is only to be understood from this, that count Henry had granted the dependence of Savegny to the bishop of Beauvais; so that this land which had hitherto been held immediately from the count of Champagne was thenceforward only to hold of him as a sub-fief."

I think that Brussel is mistaken. It is very improbable that the name of feudal property meant at first only the quality the attribute of that property and not the thing itself.

When the first lands which became fiefs were given it was

not suzerainty alone which was conferred, the donors evidently gave the land itself. At a later period, when the feudal system and its ideas had gained some firmness and development, then they might have distinguished the *tenure* of the domain, have given one apart from the other, and designated it by a particular word. It may be that at this epoch the word *fief* was often used for the *tenure*, independently of the body of the land. But such could not have been the primitive meaning of *feodum*, the domain and the tenure were surely originally confounded in language as in fact.

However this may be, the word is only found at a late period in the documents of our history. It appears for the first time in a charter of Charles le Gros, in 884. It is there repeated three times, and almost at the same epoch it is also met with elsewhere. Its etymology is uncertain, many have been assigned to it. I shall point out but two of them, as those alone which I consider probable. According to some (and this is the opinion of most of the French juriconsults, of Cujas among others), the word *feodum* is of Latin origin, it comes from the word *fides*, and means the land in consideration of which people were bound to fidelity towards a suzerain. According to others, and especially according to German writers, *feodum* is of German origin, and comes from two ancient words, of which one has disappeared from the German languages, while the other still exists in many, particularly in the English, from the word *fe*, *fee*, reward, recompence, and from the radical *od*, property, goods, possession, so that *feodum* means a property given in recompence, by way of pay or reward.

The Germanic origin seems to me far more probable than the Latin origin first, because of the very construction of the word, and next, because that, at the time when it was introduced into our territory, it was from Germany that it came, lastly, because, in our ancient Latin documents, this kind of property bears a different name—that of *beneficium*. The word *beneficium* very frequently occurs in our historical documents from the fifth to the tenth century, and these evidently indicate the same condition of territorial property which, at the end of the eleventh century, took the name of *feodum*. For a long time after this epoch, the two words are synonymous, so that in the very charter referred

been received from various quarters of the misconduct of the men in the places through which they passed. The Government of India concluded by saying that "it is absolutely necessary to deport these people, and to put the law in motion against them if they again attempt to enter British India." A copy of the letter addressed to the Bombay Government was sent to the Foreign Department for the issue of the necessary orders to the Agent, Governor General.

45 On the 30th May last the Government of Bombay sent for the consideration of the Government of India copies of two letters from the Commissioner in Sind dated the 24th of February and 14th of May last, respectively, on the subject of allowing large gangs of foreign vagrants to be collected together and sent into a province with which they had no concern.

In his letter of the 14th February 1878 the Commissioner in Sind dwelt largely on the uselessness of deporting these men at considerable expense, as they were sure to return by some route or other. He wrote—

(5) Experience, therefore shows that the difficulty is a recurring one, and the costly and clumsy process of gang deportation does not provide a proper remedy. The fact also that these vagrants travel in all parts of India suggests that whatever orders are issued should be issued by the Government of India for general guidance. * * * The first point seems to me to be their separation for when once the gang is suffered to be mixed together and escorted by the police it is impossible for one district to act differently from another; and a force of police from the very South to the very North or the East to the West of India is moved away from its proper duties to control their movements. I would venture to suggest that the gangs should never be allowed to collect together that on their approach into any district the greatest severity which the law permits should be used towards their leaders; that any members of the gang, who commit offences should be promptly punished and if practically removed beyond the possibility of rejoining the gang. * * * If the vagrants are as numerous in all instances as the case of foreign vagrants a few of them and not the whole gang might be deported and photographs of the men taken, and all be taken and intimation given to the Imperial Government and Commissioners of Police throughout India. Should the men be deported by the police the photographs and drawings are followed until they can be identified and dealt with under Act III of 1864.

16 In his letter of the 14th May 1878 the Commissioner in Sind referred to a gang of vagrants and told the

Bombay Government, under Section 3 of Act III. of 1864, to remove themselves from British India. After explaining the action he had taken in giving effect to the wishes of the Bombay Government in respect to this gang, Mr. Melvill made some general observations on the subject of the treatment of foreign vagrants. Some of these observations were based partly on a mistaken impression that the practice of sending vagrants to Sind was founded on the belief that they were the inhabitants of Sind; whereas in reality they were deported to Sind whenever it happened to be the most convenient route to the native places of the persons concerned. Mr. Melvill added—

(4.) I cannot exaggerate the inconvenience which the guarding of this large gang for the last two or three months has caused, and I am apprehensive that owing to the length of our frontier and its want of police, especially along the desert of the Upper Sind frontier district, the gang will elude the vigilance of the police, and escape back into India. I would earnestly beg that the attention of the Government of India be called to the subject, so that each Government or Administration in India may adopt a uniform line of conduct, and not merely divest itself of further responsibility in breaking up such gangs by massing them together, and sending them at infinite cost of trouble and money into the adjoining province.

47. On a subsequent reference from the Bombay Government about the return to Sind of some of the vagrants deported to Beluchistan, the Foreign Department ordered the Governor General's Agent to co-operate with the Sind authorities in preventing the return of deported Beluchis; and received a telegram from that officer saying that the local authorities were taking the necessary action in the matter.

48. In the police report of the Central Provinces for the year 1877 the Government of India noticed remarks about a number of Heratees wandering about those Provinces and preying upon the villagers. With reference to those remarks, the Government of India passed the following orders to the Chief Commissioner in a letter dated the 28th June last:

(3.) The only point which calls for any special remarks from the Government of India relates to the circumstance that a gang or gangs of Heratees have been wandering about the Raipur and other districts, levying black-mail from the villagers. Stingent measures should be adopted for the treatment of these foreigners in the districts

under your control when they are found to be habitually preying upon or molesting the people. The district authorities should be prepared to arrest these marauders if they violate the law, or cheat or plunder British subjects. The sentence passed upon the man who killed the leader of a gang when attempting to enter a village in the Raipur District in spite of the opposition of himself and other villagers may or may not have been right but at the same time it may seem to people rather hard that they should be exposed to the depredation these vagrants and should be punished for trying to keep them out of their villages.

49 The extracts from Sir Mark Cubbon's letter and from other papers given at the commencement of this Resolution show what sort of account the foreign gangs gave of themselves when they first came to the notice of the Home Department. Since then bands of foreign vagrants have over and over again attracted the attention of the Government of India and of the Local Governments. As to the harm which the foreign vagrants inflict on the country there can be no manner of doubt. They cannot plunder and annoy people in the Punjab and the North Western Provinces, where the population is thick, and individuals are sturdy and self-reliant, but they worry and annoy people in Bengal, Central India and other places whenever they can get there, and extort money and supplies from the villagers whenever they can possibly do so. Hardly a year passes but these gangs visit some part of the Central Provinces.

50 Of course members of such gangs can be, and they often are, punished for their misdeeds under the law. But villagers find difficulty in identifying the aggressors, and, moreover, these foreigners gain their ends by intimidation as well by actual violence. Formerly there was a difficulty in dealing with a band some of the ringleaders of which had already been punished and imprisoned while the rest were hanging about till the prisoners got out.

Under the present law* however, it might be possible to proceed against the members of a gang of this kind, if they had no ostensible means of subsistence.

51 In a letter dated the 17th August 1878 the Punjab Government remonstrated against the cost incurred in that

* Sections 601-603 of the New Criminal Procedure Code (X. of 1872)

Province on account of vagrants deported by other Local Governments. The order issued on the Punjab Government's reference was this—

(2.) In reply, I am to invite the attention of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to Rule VI. of the Provincial Service Rules circulated with Financial Resolution No. 1709, dated the 22nd March 1877, which runs—‘A Local Government must accept without remonstrance any charge which would, under the system in force before 1871-72, have been recorded under any of the transferred heads of Account in the accounts of its Presidency or Province, and must not raise objections on such grounds as that the charge has originated outside the Presidency or Province’. This rule would appear to apply exactly to the present case, and it is clear that the charges incurred in the Punjab in this instance would, under the previous system, have been recorded under the head of ‘Police’ in that Province. Under these circumstances His Excellency the Governor General in Council regrets that he is unable to recognize any claim to refunds on this account, either from the Central Provinces or any other Province. The whole Act is in force only in British Burma, having been extended to that Province by Home Department Notification No. 1261, dated 1st September 1869.

52 The immediate cause which has given rise to the present discussion was the representation of the Commissioner in Sind protesting against gang after gang of these vagrants being passed on to that Province. But two subsequent

letters* from the Bombay Government shew that after

* Dated 1st July and 29th July 1878.

all a frontier province is the only province that can adequately, and without excessive expense and trouble, deal with these vagrant gangs.

53. The Bombay Government do not seem to require any special orders. But it is deemed useful to circulate for the information and guidance of all the Local Governments and Administrations and the officers subordinate to them general instructions in respect of the treatment of foreign vagrants while in British India, as the Government of India are not prepared to undertake any special legislation on the subject of gipsy gangs.

Those instructions are—

- (1) that the frontier provinces are responsible that such gangs are not allowed to pass into India ;

- (2) that in any province where such a gang commit any depredations no effort should be spared in bringing the chief offenders to justice for specific crimes, or treating them, as the law allows, under Chapter XXXIII. of the Criminal Procedure Code,
- (3) that on no account should such gangs be passed *on under police or other guards into other districts or other provinces* but if deportation is deemed necessary, it should be carried out at once under Act III of 1861 full lists and descriptive rolls of the deported persons, with photographs of the leaders being taken and forwarded to the frontier Governments and
- (4) that on no account should safe-conduct passes or licenses to carry arms be granted to gangs of this type, or to any members of such gang, and that if arms or ammunition are found in their possession, they should be at once disarmed in accordance with the provisions of the Arms Act.

64 It is quite true that in some cases these people possess money and jewels, but none the less do they harry the country and live on the people. And therefore they must, when they conduct themselves as marauders, be treated accordingly. Careful effort on the part of the magisterial and police authorities to enforce the existing law against the foreign gangs will in course of time deter them from these predatory incursions into quiet Indian provinces. The fact that in many of our British provinces the people possess few weapons, and are unfitted by nature and habit to resist, with any degree of success, the aggressive proceedings of gangs of these Asiatic foreigners renders it the more incumbent on magisterial and police officers to make every effort to protect the people.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be circulated to the Local Governments and Administrations

for information and guidance, and to the Foreign Department for information and for communication to political and other authorities subordinate to that Department.

Ordered also, that a collection of the most important papers on the subject be published in the form of a Selection from the Records of the Government of India with the Resolution attached to it.

(True Extract)

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

VAGRANT BANDS OF FOREIGNERS.

No 443, dated Fort St. George, the 15th April 1856.

From—T. PICKFORD, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Dept.

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying copies of correspondence relative to a large party of Iranees who have been travelling through this Presidency.

From Magistrate of Salem dated 7th March 1856

Order thereon dated 11th March 1856, No. 244.

To the Commissioner of Mysore dated 13th March 1856, No 256

From Chief Magistrate dated 12th March 1856

Extract Minutes of Cons. dated 14th March 1856, No 262

From the Commissioner of Mysore dated 17th March 1856

Order thereon dated 26th March 1856, No 307

From Magistrate of Canara dated 20th March 1856

From Chief Magistrate dated 7th April 1856

Extract Minutes of Cons dated 15th April 1856, No 373.

country from any disturbances which this body of men might be disposed to commit. He also submitted transcripts of communications from the Mysore authorities relative to arrangements made by them with a similar object.

2. The first intimation received by the Madras Government of the movements of these men was contained in a letter from the Magistrate of Salem, under date the 9th ultimo, in which he reported, their entrance into his district from Mangalore *via* Mysore, and the measures taken by him for passing them on to Madras, and for protecting the people of the

3. On the receipt of this communication this Government issued instructions to the Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police to examine the Iranees on their arrival at Madras, and to report what account they gave of themselves, their object, place of destination, means of subsistence, &c, and whether they were provided with passports. The Chief Magistrate has accordingly furnished a full report upon them, and it will be seen from the Extract Minutes of Consultation dated the 15th instant that, in accordance with his suggestions, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has resolved to send the Iranees (Persians) referred to through the Northern parts of the Bombay districts so as to be passed through Sind to Afghanistan, and that they should be started hence in four or five detachments under the surveillance of the civil authorities by routes laid down for them.

4 In reporting these proceedings for the information of the Supreme Government, I am directed to submit for their consideration the mischief occasioned by bodies of people of this description being allowed to pass freely through the Company's territories

No 66, dated Reddiputty, the 7th March 1856

From—H. A. BRETT Esq, Magistrate of Salem

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council copy of a letter I have addressed, under this date to Lieutenant Pace, the Officer Commanding at Royacottah, with enclosures.

2 The party of Iranees to which my letter refers are travelling from Mangalore to Madras for the alleged purpose of embarking at that place for Calcutta.

3 Some days since the Magistrate of Canara wrote to the authorities in Mysore informing them that two parties of these people had landed at Mangalore with the avowed object of proceeding to Mecca, via Madras and that he had deemed it necessary to depute eight persons and a duffadar to accompany the party and protect the people of the country. A copy of the correspondence in due course was sent to me, and in the same way I forwarded information to the Magistrate of North Arcot.

I also arranged that a duffadar and seven peons should be sent with the party through this district. I believed that this police force would be sufficient with reference to the number of peons detached on the same duty by the Magistrate of Canara but since the receipt of the report from the head of police of Ooroor informing me that the authorities at Mysore employed 30 peons under a Shaikdar and 12 of the Sillalar Horse I have thought it expedient to adopt precautions more commensurate with theirs, and with this object in view to call upon the officer at Royacottah to furnish a military guard. I have also taken measure for placing at the disposal of the Ooroor head of police as many more peons as it is possible to collect.

5 In regard to the subsistence money, the head of police reports that the Iranees on their arrival at Ooroor applied for Rs. 20 a day and 7 sheep for their support, and stated that if they did not obtain this and they must seek subsistence by begging and that as they had quarrelled and formed two parties one party would go to Trichinopoly and the other to Madras. The head of police adds that an equal sum of money, and the same number of sheep, were allowed them daily in Mysore. Under the extraordinary circumstances of the case I have thought it right to make the same allowance in this district.

6 Major Haines stated in his letter of the 29th ultimo that the Commissioner of Mysore had ordered the baggage of the party to be

searched in order to ascertain whether or no they had the means of paying for their supplies as they passed through the country. I now infer that they were not found to have the means of paying, but I have desired the head of police of Ossoor to inform the Iratees that the allowance now made is to be considered as an advance which they may on arrival at Madras be required to re-pay. If, therefore, the Government think fit, the arms which are at present in charge of the police may perhaps be made available for that purpose.

7. The Magistrate of North Arcot will be furnished with a copy of this letter and of my letter, with its enclosures, to Lieutenant Pace.

No. 65, dated Reddiputty, the 7th March 1856.

From—H. A. BRETT, Esq., Magistrate of Salem.

To—The Officer Commanding at Royacottah.

WITH reference to the accompanying copy of a letter from Major G. Haines, Superintendent of the Bangalore Division, dated 29th ultimo, referring to the precautionary measures adopted in Mysore for preventing any disturbance on the part of a large party of Iratees who are passing through the country on their way to Madras, and to a report received this day from the head of police of Ossoor, I think it necessary to apply to you for a guard to accompany the same party of Iratees on their way through this district.

2. The head of police of Ossoor states that the party consisting of 134 persons arrived at Ossoor on the 3rd instant accompanied by 12 of the Silladai Horse and 30 Mysore peons under a Shaikdai, and that the number of peons he has at his disposal is totally inadequate to exercise any effectual control over them. He further states that the Superintendent of the Bangalore Division has forwarded the arms*

* List enclosed.

which were taken from the party at Bangalore, and that the Iratees have threatened since their arrival at Ossoor that they will not proceed unless their arms are returned to them.

3 Previous to the receipt of the report from the head of police of Ossoor I had ordered a duffadai and seven peons to be sent with the party, but looking at the large force of peons and horse employed in Mysore to watch the party, I am led to believe that the peons I proposed sending, together with the few more that I can manage to get together, will be unable without other support to check any attempt at violence or other injury to the inhabitants. I therefore trust it will be in your power to meet the present requisition by detaching a party of the Native veterans under your command to the number of at least 25, under a Native officer, with instructions to proceed with the Iratees as far as Amboor, and continue with them till the Salem peons shall be relieved by the peons of North Arcot.

4 The service required of the guard is to aid the civil power in preventing any breach of the peace. The head of police will also proceed with his peons till he shall be met by the North Arcot peons. It will be the duty of the head of police to call upon the Native officer to aid him if he should see occasion for such assistance. I may also mention that the head of police of Ossoor has been directed to provide for the support of the Irancees, that there may be no excuse for their attempting to wander into any of the villages by the way.

5 I beg that your force may be sent to Ossoor with the least possible delay to march from thence via Kustnagherry and Vaniembady.

6 The head of police will take care not to return the arms referred to in paragraph 2 of this letter. They will be retained in charge of the police, and the Irancees will be informed that their demand to have the arms returned cannot be complied with before they reach Madras.

7 A copy of this letter will this day be forwarded to the Government for their information.

Dated Nundydroog, the 29th February 1856

From—Major G. HAINES, Superintendent of the Bangalore Division

To—The Magistrate of Salem

REMARKS to my letter giving intimation of the passage through your district of a party of wandering Irancees I have the honour to inform you that they will arrive at Bangalore to-morrow and will be forwarded as early as practicable to Ossoor. I have directed the Amildar of Bangalore to give notice to the Tahsildar of Ossoor of their approach.

2 The party consists of 126 individuals: *i. e.*, 56 men and 70 women and children, besides a number of tattoos—about 110 *ns*. I am informed,

3 The Commissioner having received reports of the unruly conduct and plundering propensities of these vagabonds during their passage through the Chittledroog Division has deemed it advisable to order them to be disarmed on their passing through the cantonment of Bangalore as well as to have their baggage searched in order to ascertain whether or no they have the means of paying for their supplies as they pass through the country. The Commissioner has ordered this proceeding both because the violent conduct of these people in Mysore justifies it and also to render them more manageable for their passage through your district.

List of arms belonging to the Iranees.

- 8 large firelocks.
- 1 large axe.
- 1 pistol.
- 2 half swords
- 8 knives.
- 1 knife with brass chain.
- 1 ditto ditto.
- 2 knives without chain.
- 5 pistol balls.
- 1 firelock ball
- 1 knives belonging to Jamadar Goolam Ally.
- 4 ditto Meerajah up Khan.

Order thereon No. 211, dated Fort St George, the 11th March 1856.

Resolved that a copy of the above letter and its enclosure be furnished to the Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, and that he be requested on the arrival of the Iranees at Madras to examine them and to report to Government what account they have to give of themselves, their object, place of destination, means of subsistence, &c. He will also state whether they are provided with passports.

The Magistrate of Canara will also be called upon to state why he made no report to Government regarding these men, and to give now full explanation of their entrance into the country, &c., &c.

No. 256, dated Fort St. George, the 13th March 1856.

From—T. Pycroft, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

To—The Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore.

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter, with its enclosure, from the Magistrate of Salem, reporting the entrance into his district of a large party of (alleged) Iranees who appear to have come into the Province of Salem from Mangalore *via* Mysore. I have to request that you would be so good as to inform this Government under what circumstances these people entered the Mysore territory, what measures were then taken in respect to them, what was their conduct in their passage through the country, and what account they then gave of themselves and of the object of their journey and its destination.

No 22, dated Madras, the 12th March 1856.

From—E. F. ELLIOT, Esq, Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George

With reference to the extract from Minutes of Consultation *

* Judicial Department dated 11th instant, No. 211.

I have the honour to state that, in reply to a letter from the Magistrate of Chingleput, under date the 3rd instant, with copy of a communication from the Acting Magistrate of Canara annexed, giving notice of the approach of the party of foreigners, I requested Mr Shubrick to forward the party towards Nellore without touching the Presidency, because I understood from the correspondence that it had already been decided to pass these people through our territories to the Bengal frontier. On the receipt of the orders of Government this morning I sent them forthwith to the Magistrate of Chingleput.

Parties from the wandering tribes of Persia frequently visit India and cause great uneasiness to the inhabitants. In October 1842 a large party of Persians found their way to the Neilgherries, which I brought to the notice of the Magistrate of Malabar, as will be seen by his letter to Government under date the 27th of October. Again in November 1846 I forwarded to Government a letter from the Head Assistant Magistrate of Guntur reporting the conduct of a party of Persians who had landed at Masulipatam on which occasion I addressed Government at length on the 19th January 1846. These people were brought to the Presidency, and notwithstanding the precautions taken, they contrived to cause much alarm by their daring conduct. They entered the houses of the inhabitants by way of begging but frequently used threats to extort money. I beg leave respectfully to suggest that the party now approaching may be ordered to halt at Leonamallee and placed in the fort under a military guard if necessary, the principal men only should be sent into Madras for examination though there is in truth no use in this, for their stories never vary. It is to be regretted that the Acting Magistrate of Canara permitted them to enter the districts. The parties in 1846 were in possession of a very large quantity of jewels, some of great value, belonging to various countries both Muhammadan and Hindu which they could only have obtained by plunder, and many of which they sold at the Presidency.

No. 74, dated Chingleput, the 3rd March 1856

From—C. J. SHERRECK Esq., Magistrate of Chingleput

To—The Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police Madras

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the party of the Indians referred to in the accompanying copy of a letter from the Acting Magistrate of Canara, who were forwarded to this district under escort

by the Magistrate of North Arcot, have been ordered to be delivered into your charge when within the limits of Madras.

Dated Oodasse, the 15th January 1856.

From—W. FISHER, Esq., Acting Magistrate of Canara.

To—The Superintendent of the Nagur Division.

A PARTY of Lianees (men, women and children), as per margin, arrived lately at Sirey with rahdaries from Bombay officers, and have been sent down to the Coast by the Joint Magistrate as they professed to be going to Mecca. Their object, it is quite clear, is to wander over the country begging; and as their number and appearance are likely to alarm the people here, I have sent them towards their present destination (Calcutta) by the most direct route under an escort sufficient to give the people confidence and prevent these men from extorting alms.

Men	...	...	17
Women	...	...	17
Children	...	...	23
			—
Total	...	...	57
			=

The Tahsildar of this talook will write to Theerthally Mamlutdar regarding them, and the people of this district will accompany them, if necessary, as far as Theerthally.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation No. 262, dated the 14th March 1856.

READ the following letter from the Chief Magistrate :

From E. F. ELLIOT, Esq., Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, to the Chief Secy to the Govt. of Fort St. George,—
No. 22, dated Madras, the 12th March 1856.—*Vide* page 6.

RESOLVED that copy of the above letter be furnished to the Magistrate of Chingleput, who will cause the party of foreigners in question to halt at Poonamallee, and will detain them there in the fort under a military guard if necessary, and with such precautions as shall prevent their being an annoyance to the inhabitants until the orders of Government be passed as to their further treatment. The Chief Magistrate, in communication with the Magistrate of Chingleput, will arrange for a few of the leaders of the party being sent on to Madras for examination, and will report what account they have to give of themselves and what course it would be best to pursue with them.

No. 7, dated Nundydroog, the 17th March 1856.

From—Lieutenant-General M. CUBBON, Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government of Fort St. George.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant on the subject of the large band of vagabond Iranees who have lately passed from Canara through Mysore on their way to Madras.

2 In order that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council may be fully acquainted with all I know concerning them I have caused copies to be made of all the correspondence that took place between this office and the various subordinate authorities in Mysore during their progress through the country. These letters I have now the honour to enclose, and I trust that His Lordship will agree with me in thinking that the authorities on the Coast and the Frontier should be cautious in permitting the entry into peaceable districts of bands of armed ruffians whom the police, as at present constituted, are altogether incapable of keeping in order.

No 11, dated Shimogah, the 19th January 1856

From—J F PORTER, Esq., Superintendent, Nagur Division

To—The Secretary to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore

I beg to forward, for the information of the Commissioner, copy of a letter received from the Acting Magistrate of Canara regarding a party of Irancees who are travelling about the country. I have given directions to the amildars of the talooks through which they will pass to furnish a guard of peons sufficient to prevent any disturbance. As their statement about their destination appears very contradictory, I think it better to forward them to Bangalore in the first instance.

Dated Oodissee, the 16th January 1856

From—W FISHER, Esq., Acting Magistrate of Canara.

To—The Superintendent, Nagur Division

A PARTY of Irancees (men, women and children) as per margin,

			arrived lately at Suva with relatives
Men	—	17	from Bombay officers and have
Women	—	17	been sent down to the Coast by the
Children	—	23	Joint Magistrate as they intended
		—	to be going to Meera. Their object
		67	it is quite clear is to wander over

the country begging and as their numbers and appearance are likely to alarm the people here I have sent them towards their proper destination (Calcutta) by the most direct route under an escort sufficient to give the people confidence and prevent these men from extorting money.

The Tahsildar of this talook will write to the Theobaldy Marikutta regarding them and the peons of this district will accompany them if necessary as far as Theobaldy.

No. 55, dated Tippatoor, the 18th February 1856.

From—R. S. DOBBS, Esq., Superintendent, Chittledroog Division.

To—The Secretary to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore.

ON my arrival here this morning I was beset by a crowd who complained that the bazaar and surrounding villages had been plundered yesterday by a large gang of robbers, that besides ghee, rice, fowl, and other articles of food, they had stolen a bag of Rs. 97 from one person, a handkerchief from another, and a cloth from a sepoy. The robbers are the Iranees who arrived at this place yesterday from Nagui, in all 160 individuals. I proceeded at once to their encampment accompanied by the amildar and complainants to enquire into the complaints.

The Iranees denied the charges of robbery, but reasoned that, having left their own country on account of famine and obtained passports authorizing their begging, they had a right to be fed by the villagers, and required three times as much food as the poor wretches of this country; that they did not possess a rupee and could not subsist on less than twenty rupees each day, that no Iranee could exist on less than one seer of the finest rice, a seer of the best wheat, and a seer of ghee, besides a sheep of the best sort for every four men and individuals, also a seer of Bengal gram for each pony (72 in all).

If these plundering beggars were not under the protection of an escort, and the inhabitants were not afraid of the Government, there would be many scenes of violence and blood. These sturdy vagrants are now in the heart of the Mysore territory, and I have received the Commissioner's instructions to send an escort with them to Bangalore. I cannot, however, permit the present system of plunder and terror to continue which excites just discontent amongst the people and brings dishonour on the British name. I have ordered the Iranees to be fed at the expense of Government and through Government agency, and appointed a goomashtah to accompany the party and keep a daily account, which arrangement will, I trust, meet with the Commissioner's approval.

As the duffadar (who was beaten by them) and peons forming the escort have no control over these lawless and reckless bands, I have ordered a jemadar and twelve sowars to escort the party to Bangalore.

No. 56, dated Mayasumdrum, the 21st February 1856

From—R. S. DOBBS, Esq., Superintendent, Chittledroog Division.

To—The Secretary to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore.

I HAVE the honour, with reference to my letter of the 18th instant, to forward, for the further information of the Commissioner, copy of an

urzee from the Amildar of Honnawally reporting that on his attempting to carry out my orders (communicated personally to the Irancees) by examining the baggage of the individuals accused of stealing Rs 97 the band loaded ten or fifteen matchlocks (previously concealed) with powder and ball and marched off in a threatening manner. It is the opinion of intelligent Mussulmen about me that these people correspond to the *Lambanees* of this country, they are at all events a very low class, and have been treated with a consideration hitherto which can be accounted for only on the supposition that they have never been inspected personally by European Magistrates.

No 140, dated Nundydroog, the 26th February 1836

From—Lieutenant General M Cunbov, Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore

To—The Superintendent of Police, Bangalore

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a letter with its enclosure, received from the Superintendent of Chittledroog having reference to the passage through this territory of a party of Irancees numbering in women and children, about 160. They are furnished with passes partly by the Bombay authorities as being on their way, I think, to Calcutta and Madras, and under this pass have been forwarded by the Magistrate of Canara.

Since entering the Chittledroog Division they have been guilty of acts of violence, plundering villagers of supplies, and setting the police guard which accompanied them at defiance, so as to render it necessary for a guard of *sillahdars* to be placed over them.

It having been arranged that the party should proceed to Madras, and Ootoor had as the Magistrate of that District may not have the means at his disposal for controlling these vagabonds, I deem it expedient that they should be disarmed at Bangalore on their arrival there, and I request you will take measures to carry this into effect.

It may be prudent for you to call upon the Officer Commanding Bangalore for military aid to effect this purpose. I therefore request you will do so. The party may be expected to arrive at Bangalore on the 27th or 28th instant. The Amildar has been directed to have the party conducted direct to your office.

After the party has been disarmed, I deem it expedient that their baggage and persons should be searched in order to ascertain whether they have not the means of paying for their own supplies on the road.

This being done I request you will hand the whole party over to the Amildar of Bangalore, who has been instructed to forward them on their journey.

No. 146, dated Bangalore, the 4th March 1856.

From—Captain E. E. MILLER, Superintendent of Police,
Bangalore.

To—The Secretary to the Commissioner for the Government of
the Territories of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore.

WITH reference to letter⁺ from the Commissioner of Mysore, I
* No 140, dated 26th February 1856. have the honour for his information
to state that, in accordance with
the instructions therein contained, the Iranees were disarmed and
searched here on the 29th ultimo, and the whole party made over to the
Amildar of Bangalore the same day. They did not appear to possess
much money or property of any kind except a large number of cooking
utensils of different descriptions; their women and children wore orna-
ments of shells and beads with rupee, eight and four-anna pieces
alternately strung together. Several of the men had silver chains or
girdles ("kuidora") round their waists, but not of any great value. I
consider, however, that in the aggregate they had sufficient property to
pay for their own expenses, provided they had been compelled to dispose
of their tattoos, about 80 in number. The matchlocks, knives and
daggers taken from the Iranees were made over to the Amildar of
Bangalore.

Order thereon No. 307, dated Fort St. George, the 26th March 1856.

ORDERED, that the above letter and its enclosures—to be returned—be
forwarded to the Chief Magistrate for his information in reference to
Extract, Minutes of Consultation, 11th and 14th instant, Nos. 244
and 262.

T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

No. 16, dated Dharmastalla, the 20th March 1856.

From—W. FISHER, Esq., Acting Magistrate of Canara.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

IN acknowledging the receipt of Extract from Minutes of Consul-
tation dated 11th March 1856 directing me to state why no report
was made to Government regarding certain Iranees passed through
a portion of this district, and calling for a full explanation of their
entry into the country, I have the honour to submit the following
statement for the information of Government. In December last a
party of Iranees, consisting of men, women and children, entered North
Canara from Darwar with passes from the Bombay local authorities
in their possession, and were consequently permitted to proceed to the

Coast in charge of a party of peons from the Joint Magistrate's Division for the purpose of embarking for Mecca.

2 It was impossible to obtain shipping for Mecca in this district and doubtful whether the applicants intended to go there, and as I did not consider it prudent to allow these people to march further South as they wished to do, I arranged to send them under escort by the most direct route towards Calcutta—the point in which, under the above circumstances, they wished to proceed on their return to their own country. With this view I addressed the Superintendent of the Nagur Division, and forwarded the party from Oodasse (where I happened to be on their arrival) and the Agumby Ghant.

3 Although I did not deem it right to permit so large a number of strangers to wander through the country as they pleased, it did not appear to me to be necessary to report their arrival to Government after they had been allowed to proceed so far through British territory, particularly as the presence of their wives and children was in some way a guarantee for their conduct, and rendered the apprehension of any of them easy, should they be guilty of any offence against person or property. In placing these people under the immediate eye of the police during the rest of their journey, and thus preventing their profiting by the mistaken charity of the Indian public which had most probably induced them to travel so far through the British territory I considered that I had done all this case called for, whilst the arrangement was certain at the same time to deter similar characters from visiting this part of the country in future; and these objects attained, it did not appear to me that further steps were necessary.

No. 34, dated Madras, the 7th April 1856

From—E. F. ELLIOT Esq., Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police Madras

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St George

With reference to Extract, Minutes of Consultation* I have the honour to state for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council that the Magistrate of Chingleput reported the arrival of the Prisoners and Criminals on the 1st instant, and at my request the four headmen or persons nearest to Madras on the following day. It remains to be seen whether they were examined separately and on separate occasions, as there is no reason whatever to doubt the fact that they did so, and they were under severe pressure principally caused by a famine which they wandered to India like many others of the same sort, and which they of course and I can see. They have not been in the least settled, both in the city and in the country, and have not been in the least settled.

* Judicial Department, of Madras No. 214

endorsement on some of these documents it is shown that in many places they were very successful. It will be observed that whilst the party from Sh... entered India, *via* Peshawar and the Punjab, the other from Kirm... came *via* Candahar to Mooltan, and that the two parties did not re... again for nearly three years till they reached Shimoga; both parties contrived to obtain passports from the authorities *en route* which are forwarded for inspection. They denied that they even represented it their intention to proceed to Mecca, but proposed to visit all the principal stations South before they turned their steps to Calcutta or Bengal Proper. Ahmud Beg, one of the headmen, says that a brother of his... ngal Provinces with an equally numerous party. The man named Ali Uskur alluded to in the statements as a Mowlavi, who joined them at Delhi, was immediately recognized at this office as a servant of a horse dealer (Hossain Zall Beg) who visited Madras five or six years ago. At first he denied ever having been at Madras, but admitted he had been at Bangalore. Subsequently he acknowledged that he had been here for a few days, he states that he was afterwards in the service of one Mahomed Saduck, a printer at Bombay, from whence he carried books to Lucknow for sale. After which he entered the service of Mowlavi Mahomed Baukir at Delhi, where he met his countrymen from Shiraz, who prevailed on him to join them as a teacher to their children, for which they promised to pay him a trifle for each child, and to support him, which they can afford to do as they collect money in the different towns on subscription papers. He is desirous to leave their company and join some merchants at Madras with whom he is acquainted. He states that the various parties are always fighting with one another, but that he does not believe that they are dishonest and commit robberies.

2. At 6 o'clock this morning I mustered the whole body within the Fort at Poonamallee, and divided them into four parties under their respective heads or jemadars, according to the lists annexed, that is to say, two parties of those calling themselves Shirazites and two of Kirmanites. There is a decided feud between the Shirazites and Kirmanites originally caused about a misunderstanding respecting a woman whose husband was killed at Mahidpore, and who is now claimed by the brother of the deceased, he alleging that he contracted a *nikkah* marriage with her soon after the decease of her late husband, but, in addition to this division, there are splits between the other parties, and they, one and all, beg that they may be allowed to separate and take different routes. First, because they cannot agree, and, secondly, because they find that their number alarms the inhabitants of the villages, and, moreover, that they find difficulty in some places to procure provisions in sufficient quantity. They distinctly state that they can make their way through the country in an honest and peaceable manner by the contributions which they collect from charitable persons in towns and large places. It is quite evident that they have money and some jewels, as they are most anxious to obtain leave to visit the bazaars to make purchases.

3. After I had arranged the parties this morning in a very quiet manner, and just as I was leaving, unfortunately two women of different parties quarrelled and instantly came to blows, and it was with some difficulty that they were torn asunder. I sent the aggressor to a cell, and the other was taken away by her friends, and I did not leave the place until the excitement caused by this squabble had subsided. I had scarcely reached the quarters of Colonel Impett, when word was brought that a general fight had commenced, and I returned to the Fort in company with the Colonel where a remarkable scene presented itself. Nearly the whole body, men and women, were in open skirmishing order, generally armed with long bamboo staves and a sharp action with brick bats and stones was going on from the rear and flanks whilst the centre was earnestly fighting hand to hand. At this period there was not a sound beyond the blows all were deeply engaged in this great conflict between the two parties in which the women distinguished themselves for their fury and violence; the body of one woman was lying near the centre in a state of insensibility covered with blood and most of them were bleeding from wounds in different parts of their bodies. It was with the greatest difficulty that the parties were separated and disarmed and the only way to prevent the renewal of the fight was by removing the Kirmanties in a body from the Fort under a strong military guard into some public bungalow in the neighbourhood where a guard will be placed. Fortunately the doctor was on the ground, and the woman who was so severely wounded received immediate attention and the others had their wounds dressed. This scene was a good example of what might be the consequence if these people were permitted to wander through the country except under supervision and I beg leave to suggest that they may be started in four or five detached bodies under surveillance of the civil authorities in routes laid down for them. They all express a desire to journey towards Calcutta, but in my humble opinion it will be a waste to send them to the Northern parts of the Bombay district to pass through Sind towards Affghanistan. The inhabitants of the country to the West are far better able to deal with these sort of people. Though in truth I believe that they are harmless if treated quietly, they are naturally very excitable loud talkative and like all humans full of boast. The women are infinitely more difficult to subdue; when once roused they appear insensible to everything but the object of their anger and neither threats, speaking pulling, or even positive violence had the slightest effect to draw them from the struggle in which they took a most prominent part.

4. When once separated into different parties four or five persons with each will suffice to protect the inhabitants, although they may not be able to prevent them from breaking one another's heads. The fewer they are put in motion the better, for whilst in a state of idleness they dwell on their personal mutual quarrels. With the permission of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council I will discharge the man Ali Uskur.

LIST.

1. *Shirazees.*

Khooda Moorat.		
Hajee Hussain.		
Mirza Shakiram.		
Muza Kareem		
Muza Ally Moorat.		
Mirza Ally		
Muza Hoossain.		
Muza Mahomed Salah.		
Muza Zitoonee.		
Mirza Jamal		
Mirza Ali Panah.		
Men	...	11
Women	...	13
Children	...	13
		—
Total	...	37
		—

2. *Shirazees.*

Mahomed Beg.		
Dara Beg.		
Mahomed Ali Beg.		
Shasoovar.		
Camal.		
Goolam Rajah.		
Tahzire.		
Men	...	7
Women	...	6
Children...	...	6
		—
Total	...	19
		—

3. *Kirmanese.*

Mirza Abbas.		
Raja Beg.		
Suffer Beg.		
Khoorban Ally Beg.		
Moobaruck Beg.		
Ebram Beg		
Hussul Ally Beg.		
Mohosun Beg		
Hoossain Beg		
Goolam Hoossain Beg.		
Dooly Beg.		
Raheem Beg.		
Kadeer Beg.		
Abdoollah Beg.		
Nusseeb		
Hussanee Beg.		
Ally Beg.		
Ally Mahomed Beg.		
Men	...	18
Women	...	16
Children	...	21
		—
Total	...	55
		—

4. *Kirmanese.*

Goolam Ally.		
Hussan Ally.		
Syed Ally.		
Alla Cas		
Shamahomed.		
Men	...	5
Women	...	6
Children	...	10
		—
Total	...	21
		—

Ponies 75.

The statement of KHOODA MOORAT of Shiraz.—I am an inhabitant of Shiraz. I am a siltoon or jemadar. I have land of my own, and I manufactured carpets. In consequence of famine there was much distress. Our sheep died, and our occupation was gone. We therefore resolved to come away and beg. This was about four years ago. Eight men, thirteen

women and children, including my wife and child amounting in all to 37 followed me, and we joined Mahomed Beg's party. We all proceeded to Kirman where we were joined by the parties under O Mirza Abbas and Goolam Ally. We then journeyed through Khorasan to Cabul and Herat. At Cabul we divided, and our parties from Shiraz took the road to Peshawar, whilst the Kirmanese went towards Candahar. Our parties went through the Punjab to Delhi, and from thence to Lucknow. On leaving Lucknow about four o'clock from the city at night we were attacked by a gang of robbers who shot two of our men and plundered our property. We went back to Lucknow and the gentleman Seleman (Colonel Sleeman) gave us Rs. 1,000. We then travelled through Gwalior to Mahidpore. In the neighbourhood of this place my brother in law Raheem was killed by a sepoy. We complained to the gentlemen at Mahidpore who imprisoned the sepoy. He left a widow named Piesah and a young child. We travelled on as far as Shimoga where we met the two parties of Kirmanese under Mirza Abbas and Goolam Ally. Since the parties have rejoined, we have been quarrelling about the woman Piesah. Truth is this. After the death of her husband Raheem, she contracted a nicka marriage with Alli Rama, the brother of the deceased Raheem. I was present when the Cautzee read the ceremony and fixed the seal. But I cannot remember the name of the place. When we got to Shimoga Piesah left our party and went to her sister, the wife of Goolam Ally, who is her first cousin, and totally denied the nicka marriage her reason for doing this is that she is attached to the son of, a woman with whom Alli Rama had contracted a former nicka. Piesah remains with Goolam Ally's family whilst Alli Rama endeavours to obtain possession of her. In addition to other connections, Goolam Ally and Alli Rama are the sons of brother and sister. From Shimoga we were taken to Bangalore and from thence brought down to Madras. We are poor. We have no money in hand. How can we go to our country. Let us go to Calcutta or to Nepal. We can go by begging. We will leave a writing undertaking not to molest or trouble any people. If we do so we may be punished. The truth is we are so large a party that the people in the villages get frightened and run away. It will be better to divide us into four parties and let us go by different routes and it will be absolutely necessary first to settle the dispute about Piesah by our laws and practice. She is bound to adhere to the nicka husband for life. My party has got nineteen ponies three muskets, one carbine and a broken sword. We lost Rs. 100 on the road near Poonamallee. We do not know who took them, whether the robbers or sepoy.

Taken and acknowledged at the General Police Office at Madras before me this 10th day of April 1856, the contents having been first explained by the sworn Interpreter Ramachundra Row

The mark

x

OF KHOODA MOORAT

E. F. ELLIOT,

Justice of the Peace

The statement of MAHOMED BEG of Shiraz.—I am a native of Shiraz. In my own country I am styled siltoon, that is to say, one who has farmers and labourers under him. About four years ago many people left our country because there was a famine for want of rain, and locusts destroyed our fruits and our sheep died. I left my country with my wife, son and daughter, and 16 followers, namely, eight men, six women, and two children. We were joined by a party of 37 under another siltoon named Khooda Moorat, who lives about four coss distance from my village. We first moved to Kirman, which is ten days' journey from our country, and there we stopt for about a month. We were here joined by a party of 47 Kirmanese, men, women and children, under a siltoon or jemadar named Mirza Abbas, and another party of 20 under Goolam Ally siltoon. We then all travelled to Khoiasaw to visit the tomb of a saint, where we remained about a month, from thence we travelled to Herat. Meeiza Tehmas, the uncle of the present King, gave us a present of Rs. 100 before we started from Kirman, and on the road to Herat we lived on the charity of the inhabitants, many of whom were known to us. We remained in Herat later than a month, and the whole party from thence proceeded to Cabul. At Cabul we resolved to separate, and our two parties from Shiraz determined to come to Hindūstan *via* Guzni and Peshawar, whilst the Kirmanese under Mirza Abbas and Goolam Ally to the route to Candahar. We stayed 20 days at Peshawar where we visited the English authorities and got a passport. We then went to Lahore, there we stayed a month, and we remained travelling about the Punjab for about a year. We also visited Maritsir, after which we went to Delhi, there we delivered the passport we had obtained at Peshawar and got the one now produced from the second Governor. We then went to Lucknow. On the first day we presented ourselves at the palace gate, the whole party received at the rate of Rs. 2 each. We remained at Lucknow six months begging. We then went to a village near Futtinghur, where we were attacked by a large body of robbers under a famous chief named Moosaially. They had fire-arms and swords. We had four muskets, but were afraid to use them. They fired upon us and then closed, and we fought hand to hand. My own brother and nephew were shot dead, and five of us were wounded. I was severely wounded by a sword cut on the head. We were plundered. We were robbed of money and property of the value of Rs. 4,000, namely, carpets which we brought for sale, all our copper utensils, some trinkets and Rs. 400 in money which we collected at Lucknow and Delhi. We returned immediately to Lucknow, where we complained to Colonel Sleeman, who wrote to the King to call upon him to issue orders for the apprehension of the robbers, and after ten days three men were brought in, but as they were not identified, nothing could be done. In about a month afterwards we got Rs. 1,000 from the king as compensation, Colonel Sleeman having written on our behalf. We then went to Cawnpore, where we remained a month, from thence to Acbarabad, where we stayed two months, thence to Gwalior, from thence to Mahidpore. The pony of one of our men named Raheem strayed into a field where it was found grazing

by the owner of the land. When Raheem discovered the tattoo he asked the man to return it, but he refused and abused him, which Raheem returned. The man then went to the Cutwal and brought a sepoy named Kanloy Khan who abused Raheem, and when Raheem returned it the sepoy cut him down with a sword and killed him. We all went to the place, and presently an officer who was encamped near there arrived with troops, the Cutwal having reported to him that we had slain a sepoy in the Company's service; but when the officer saw the corpse, he said the Cutwal was a liar and placed him in confinement. Kanlay Khan was sent to Mahidpore, where he was sentenced to imprisonment for life by great gentlemen. Raheem was not more than 20 years of age. He left a widow named Piesah. We remained at Mahidpore more than a month while the enquiry was proceeding. We then went to Indore, from thence to Malligaum thence to Ahmednaggur thence to Sholapore afterwards to Dharwar from Dharwar to Shimoga. Two days after our arrival at this place the parties of Mirza Abbas and Goolam Ally, from whom we parted at Calcutta as stated above about three years ago, arrived, and we were all taken to Bangalore and sent down to Madras.

At Shimoga the widow Piesah went to Goolam Ally Jemadar who is married to her sister because she had no relation of her own with our party. To this her husband's brother Ali Panah objected on the grounds that he had contracted a nika marriage with her. This had led to a misunderstanding and quarrels. Our parties from Shiraz were never at Bombay. We got no passports after we left Delhi. We never saw the sea. I request that we may be separated from the Kirmanese, because it is difficult to find provisions for so large a party. If we are permitted we will buy cloths and trade. We have a few rupees which we have received in charity—some have Rs. 5 others Rs. 10 others Rs. 15. It is our wish to go to Calcutta by land. It would kill us to send us by sea.

At Delhi I met with one Moulavi Ali Uskur a native of Shiraz who had been many years settled there. He joined our party and has been with us ever since. I never said that we were going to Mecca. We were driven from our Native land by distress, and our object in coming to India was to beg and here we wish to remain five or six years, and if we get enough money, then we will return to our country, otherwise we will stay and die here.

Taken and acknowledged before me at the
General Police Office at Madras this 4th
day of April 1856 the contents having
been first explained by the sworn Interpreter
Ramachandru Row

The mark

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OF MAHOMED BEG

E. F. ELLIOT

Justice of the Peace

The statement of MIRZA ABBAS of Kirman—I am a native of Kirman in the neighbourhood of Shiraz. I keep shop and also manufacturer of carpets. I am a jemadar or headman of my own people. In consequence of a famine my sheep died. I also lost my property and we left home to come to this country to beg. My party consists of 15 women, 16 men and 16 children. Another jemadar named Goolam Ally belonging to my country joined my party with 21 persons. Mahomed Beg and Khooda Moorat came from Shiraz with their people, and we all travelled first to Khorasan, to Herat, and to Cabul, where we separated. The Shiraz parties under Mahomed Beg went towards Dharwar, and my people, the Kirmanese, went to Candahar, from thence to Shikarpore and Mooltan, from thence to Ferozepore, Loodiana to Delhi, then we went to Agra; from Agra to Gwahar, Oojem and Indore, from there to Behampore, Aumungabad and Ahmednuggur, afterwards to Sholapore, Belgaum and Dharwar. On the other side of Bangalore we met the Shiraz people and went with them to Bangalore, from whence we wanted to go to Trichnopoly, but they forced us to come to Madras. It was accidental our meeting with the Shiraz people in the Mysore country. We had not settled to do so when we parted at Cabul. On the road at several places we heard that there were some countrymen of ours travelling. I got a passport from the authorities at Gwahar, and the other jemadar Goolam Ally got one from the English gentleman at Oojem. We never saw the sea on the other coast. We saw a gentleman on the other side of Bangalore who gave us Rs. 20, seven sheep, and ordered all provisions to be provided for us on the road. Goolam Ally, Khooda Moorat and Ali Panah are on bad terms on account of Piesah. How can we go back to our own country, the Sircar people will come upon us for the arrears of the four years that we have been absent? Let each jemadar take his own people, and we will go direct to Calcutta selling some things and buying others, but if we are permitted we will take the road to Trichnopoly. We came to Hindustan to beg. We heard that the Sircar would take care of the poor people and give us something and let us sit down in peace and comfort. We never said that we were going to Mecca. How could we go to Mecca without money? We have only got a few rupees that we have collected from charitable gentlemen with which we want to buy some clothes and also material for a tent to give shelter to our women and children on our march. I do not wish to remain in company with the Shiraz people. Let us be separated. Send us in different directions. My party—34 ponies, three guns and four or five knives.

Taken and acknowledged before me at the
General Police Office at Madras this 4th
day of April 1856, the contents having
been first explained by the sworn Inter-
preter Ramachundia Row

The mark

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OF MIRZA ABBAS.

E. F. ELLIOT,

Justice of the Peace.

The statement of GOOLAM ALLY, of Kirman — I am a native Kirman in Persia. I am a cultivator and had sheep. I am a sultoon or jemadar. In consequence of the death of the king and a famine, which rendered us poor, I was obliged to leave my country four years ago. I, my wife and child left our house, followed by five men five women and eight children. We have eleven ponies and two guns. We joined the party of Mirza Abbas, and then we came away in company with the people of Shiraz under Mahomed Beg and Khouda Moorat. These people from Shiraz remained with us at Kirman for about a year during which time a man from Shiraz named Raheem married Piesah, the sister of my wife. We all travelled together as far as Cabul, where we separated, and the people of Shiraz went to Peshawar, whilst we from Kirman went to Candahar Shikarpore, Mooltan, Ferozepore and Delhi and we travelled about till we arrived at Shimoga. We never saw the sea. At Mahidpore the gentlemen gave me the passport which I have produced here. We showed subscription papers to gentlemen at different stations who gave us Rs. 2, 3, 5. After leaving Shimoga we met a gentleman on horseback who asked us what we wanted and he then gave us Rs. 20 and seven sheep, and he ordered us many things and gave us 15 carts to remove our families so kind was this gentleman that he would have given us Rs. 30 if we had asked him for them. Afterwards we found that Rs. 20 and seven sheep were not enough for our daily consumption, as it only gave us 2 annas and 8 pie per head. We complained at Bangalore that this was not enough there we were told that the great gentlemen at Madras would supply sufficient for us. We are ready to go to any part of the world provided it is not by sea. We will return to our own country if money enough is given to us. Give me a passport and I will go away quite separate from the other people who ill treat and pull my beard out by the roots on account of Piesah. Piesah was not well treated by her late husband Raheem and his relations and now his brother Ali Panah claims her as his nicka wife, having already an old woman for a wife who abuses and ill treats Piesah and she will not stay there and wants to remain with us. If Mahomed Beg and others will swear on the Koran that there was a marriage ceremony, then I will give up the girl. I want to go first to Calcutta and then to beg to Jummoo, Cashmere, and other countries.

Taken and acknowledged before me at the
General Police Office at Madras this 4th
day of April 1856, the contents having
been first explained by the sworn Inter
preter Ramachandra Row

The mark

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OF GOOLAM ALLY

E. F. ELLIOT,
Justice of the Peace

TRANSLATION FROM MAHRATTA.

No. 98. By WILLIAM AGNEW GALFITCH, *the Magistrate of the Zillah of Kolapore.*

THIS is to certify that Hajee Hussain and other people who are in his company are come from (Eran) Teheran with their females and children, and are going to Mecca begging. It appears that these people are harmless beggars.

(Signed) W A. GALFITCH,

Dated 15th November 1855.

Magistrate, Zillah Kolapore.

Signed by—

APPAJEE CHITNESS.

(A True Translation as near as can be)

(Signed) T RAMACHUNDRA ROW,

Chief Magistrate's Interpreter.

TRANSLATION FROM MAHRATTA.

Sadr Station No. 840 of 1855. By DR. FORBES, Assistant Magistrate in charge of Sadr Station.

THIS is to certify that Hajee Hussain and the other people who are with him have come from (Eran) Teheran with their wives and children, and are going to Mecca begging. It appears that they are harmless beggars.

(Signed) A FORBES,

Dated 11th December 1855.

Assistant Magistrate, C. and S.

Written by—

BHEEK,

Nevesendah of Hoozoor.

(True Translation as near as can be)

(Signed) T. RAMACHUNDRA ROW,

Chief Magistrate's Interpreter

TRANSLATION

GOD

District _____ *J. DUMERGUE,*

April 7th, 1855

MAY the protectors of honour, the thannadais and jemadars and clerks in the court of justice of Hissar, Feoza, be preserved.



This day at the hour of report the thannadar of Hissar brought forward the affair of Hussan Khan and Doolah Khan and Mahomed Khan, Affghans of Shiraz, charged with being () and being questioned during the sitting they each stated correctly their halting places from Shiraz to Ajmere.

There is, therefore, no doubt of their being travellers, and of their having come from Ajmere and being *en route* to their Native place Accordingly, all of you are ordered not to imagine these people to be (), dated 7th April 1856

The parties here referred to passed through this Magistracy in all November, they are peaceful and poverty-stricken.

(Signed) D L FRASER TYTLER,

Magistrate, Ahmednuggur

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation No 373, dated the 15th April 1856

READ the following papers

From Acting Magistrate of Canara (here enter 20th March 1856)

From the Chief Magistrate (ditto 7th April 1856)

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council concurs in the suggestion of the Chief Magistrate that the Persons referred to in his letter should be sent through the Northern parts of the Bombay districts so as to be passed through Sind to Affghanistan and that they should be started hence in four or five detached bodies under surveillance of the civil authorities by routes laid down for them

2 The arrangement made by Mr Elliot in the lists subjoined to his letter seems the best to follow The Governor in Council therefore directs that the two parties of Shirazees be sent to Bellary, to be passed into Dharwar, by the direct road *via* Cuddapah, and that the two bodies of Kirmansees be sent to the Cuddapah District by the more circuitous route of Nellore. An interval of five days should intervene between the despatch of the parties on the same route.

3 The Magistrate of Chingleput will start the first batch of Shirazees (37) and the first of Kirmansees (55) each under a sufficient guard of peons as soon as possible, and the two other detachments five days afterwards. He will supply them as hitherto with provisions whilst in his district, and will communicate with the Magistrates of North Arcot and Nellore that his peons may be relieved at the frontiers of those districts. Those Magistrates will communicate with the Magistrate of Cuddapah and he with the Magistrate of Bellary Mr Ielly will send them on to Dharwar, taking care that the authorities there have ample notice, and that the four parties are kept well apart

1. Ah Uskun will be discharged as recommended by Mr. Elliot.

5 The passports forwarded by the Chief Magistrate will be returned to him for delivery to the parties, copies having been made of them in the Government Office.

6. The Government further resolve to furnish copies of all these papers to the Supreme Government and to the Government of Bombay, and to draw the attention of those authorities to the mischief occasioned by bodies of people of this description being allowed to pass through the Company's territories.

7. Copy of Mr. Elliot's report and of these orders will also be sent to General Cubbon for his information.

8. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council regrets that he cannot regard the explanation submitted by the Acting Magistrate of Canara as at all sufficient. However the men may have reached his district, he should not have allowed them to pass through it, nor contented himself with simply turning them over to the authorities in the next Province, but should have reported the whole circumstance to Government, and detained the Persians, pending the receipt of their instructions. The trouble and expense occasioned by the march of these people to Madras and back to Dharwar would thus have been obviated.

(True Extract)

T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary to the Govt of Fort St. George.

No. 703, dated the 6th June 1856.

From—C. BEADON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 443, dated the 15th April last, reporting the Proceedings of the Government of Madras connected with a large party of Piances who have been travelling through that Presidency, and bringing to notice the mischief that may be occasioned by large bodies of people of that description being allowed to wander about in the British territories.

2 The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is inclined to concur with the Madras Government as to the necessity for the enactment of some law to enable the Local Government or its officers to deal with such parties, and would suggest that the Legislative Member of Council for Madras should be instructed to bring in a Bill for that purpose.

3 The law applicable to such cases in the Bengal Presidency is contained in Regulation III, 1821.

No. 735, dated Fort St. George, the 10th July 1856

From—T PROROFF, Esq, Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Dept

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th ultimo, stating in reference to the parties of Irancees mentioned in my letter of 15th April last, that the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is inclined to concur with the Madras Government as to the necessity for the enactment of some law to enable the Local Government or its officers to deal with such parties and would suggest that the Legislative Member of Council for Madras should be instructed to bring in a Bill for that purpose, the law applicable to such cases in the Bengal Presidency being that contained in Regulation III, 1821

2 In reply, I am desired to explain that the Madras Government were not induced to address the Government of India in the matter of these Irancees, in consequence of the insufficiency of the law of this Presidency to deal with such parties while in the Madras limits. By Regulation II, 1822, Section 3 and Regulation VI, 1827 Section VI of the Madras Code the Magistrate has ample powers to hold such vagrants to security or to commit them to prison. But this proceeding besides bearing hardly on the families of the men who may be sent to jail would burden the Government with the expense of maintaining the men who are imprisoned or rather the whole party, during the entire period of their detention and it would still be a question how to dispose of them when liberated, the only course being to pass them back towards their own country as has recently been done with the Irancees.

3 The Madras Government would desire to suggest for the consideration of the Government of India whether it would not be preferable to have recourse to measures of prevention rather than coercion, and whether instructions might not be sent to the authorities on the West and North Western frontier to prevent such parties of vagabonds from passing through their districts at all.

4 On the occasion now under reference the Irancees would seem to have proceeded in two parties—one *via* Peshawar and the Punjab, and one *via* Candahar and Mooltan and to have been roaming for a length of time through the Company's Provinces without apparently check or interference on the part of the authorities until they entered the Madras territories.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department,—No 1319, dated the 15th August 1856

Read again—

Home Consultation, 6th June 1856,
Nos. 5 to 7

The papers recorded on the Consultation of the date noted in the margin.

Read—

A letter No 735, dated the 10th ultimo, from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St George, suggesting the adoption of certain measures with the view of preventing vagrants from wandering about the British territories.

RESOLUTION —The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the passage of bands of vagrants from foreign countries through any part of India is objectionable, and considers it advisable that a communication should be addressed in the sense proposed by the Madras Government to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab and to the Commissioner of Sind.

2. It appears that these Persians misconducted themselves at Mysore ; but instead of being punished as they ought to have been, they were fostered by the authorities there, receiving a large daily allowance in money and sheep. His Lordship in Council thinks it would be desirable to obtain an explanation from the Commissioner of Mysore upon this point

ORDER —Ordered, that copies of the foregoing papers be forwarded to the Foreign Department, with a request that the necessary communication may be made to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab and to the Commissioner of Mysore.

(True Extract.)

C. BEADON,

Secretary to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

No. 1072, dated the 15th August 1856.

From—C. BEADON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

From Chief Secretary to Government of
Fort St George No 443, dated the 13th
April 1856, with enclosure
To ditto ditto No 703, dated the 6th
June 1856
From ditto ditto No 735, dated 10th
July 1856

I AM directed to forward the accompanying copy of a correspondence with the Government of Fort St George as per margin relative to a band of Iranees wandering about in the Madras territories.

2. As it appears from these papers that this party of Iranees is stated to have passed into the Madras Presidency with passports from the authorities at Bombay, the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is desirous of ascertaining what the practice in Bombay is for granting passports, and whether, in the opinion of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the passport system had not better be altogether abandoned at Bombay, as it has long been in the Bengal Presidency.

3 His Lordship in Council desires me to request that the Commissioner of Sind may be instructed to prevent parties of vagrants crossing that portion of the frontier of British India which is comprised in the territory administered by him

No 1068, dated the 15th August 1856

From—C BEADON, Esq, Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St.
George.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 735 dated the 10th ultimo suggesting with a view to prevent parties of vagrants wandering about the British territories that the district officers of Government upon the West and North West frontier should be authorized to prevent the entrance of such bands into the British dominion

2 A communication on the subject will be issued to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab and to the Commissioner of Sind

No 127, dated Bombay Castle the 17th September 1856

From—H. L. ANDERSON, Esq, Secretary to the Government of
Bombay, Political Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India Home Department

I AM directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 1072, dated the 15th ultimo forwarding copy of a correspondence with the Government of Fort St. George relative to a band of Iranees recently wandering about in the Madras territories

2 In reply, I am desired with reference to the 2nd paragraph of your letter, to state for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, that passports are very rarely granted by this Government, only eight having been issued since June 1853 and that recently the practice has been wholly discontinued so far as the Government itself is concerned In the case under discussion, the Magistrates under this Presidency who granted passports appear to have been influenced by the fact that the Iranees had received a passport from the Political Agent at Mehidpoor

3 Adverting to the 3rd paragraph of your letter I am further instructed to state that the subject has engaged the attention of this Government since the month of April, and that the instructions therein suggested were anticipated by orders issued to the Acting Commissioner in Sind on the 13th of June

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council in the Foreign Department,—No. 5138, under date the 10th October 1856.

READ—

No. 100, dated Bangalore, the 22nd September 1856.

From—Lieutenant-General M. CUBBON, Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4623 of the 30th ultimo, requesting me to explain the circumstances under which certain Persian vagrants who misconducted themselves while passing through Mysore were fostered instead of punished.

2. In reply, I have the honour to request that you will bring the following circumstances to the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

3 On the 19th January 1855 the Superintendent of the Nuggur Division reported to me that he had received a letter from the Acting Magistrate of Canara informing him that a party of Iranees—men, women and children—had arrived lately at Sirey with rahdarries from Bombay officers, and that he had sent them towards their destination (Calcutta) by the most direct route under an escort sufficient to give the people confidence, and prevent them from extorting alms

4 In reply, the Superintendent of Nuggur was informed that he was to relieve the guard of peons sent from Canara, and to take effectual measures to prevent the party from loitering on the road. The Superintendents of Chittledroog and Astagram were also directed to relieve the guards on the party reaching the frontiers of their respective divisions.

5 Reports having been received from the Superintendent of Chittledroog of the Iranees having been guilty of acts of violence in his district, I wrote the following letter on 26th February to the Police Magistrate at Bangalore:

“Sir, I have the honour to forward copy of a letter, with its enclosure, from the Superintendent of Chittledroog, having reference to the passage through this territory of a party of Iranees, numbering in men, women and children about 160. They are furnished with passports from the Bombay authorities as being on their way, I think, to Calcutta *via* Madras, and under this pass have been forwarded by the Magistrate of Canara.

“Since entering the Chittledroog Division they have been guilty of acts of violence, plundering villages of supplies, and setting the police guard which accompanied them at defiance, so as to render it necessary for a guard of Silladars to be placed over them.

"It having been arranged that the party should proceed to Madras via Ossoor and as the Magistrate of that District may not have the means at his disposal for controlling these vagabonds, I deem it expedient that they should be disarmed at Bangalore on their arrival there, and I request you will take measures to carry this into effect.

"It may be prudent for you to call upon the Officer Commanding Bangalore for military aid to effect this purpose. I therefore request you will do so. The party may be expected to arrive at Bangalore on the 27th or 28th instant and the Amildar has been directed to have them conducted direct to your Office.

"After the party has been disarmed, I deem it expedient that their baggage and persons should be searched in order to ascertain whether they have not the means of paying for their own supplies on the road.

"This being done, I request you will hand the whole party over to the Amildar of Bangalore, who has been instructed to forward them on their journey."

6 These instructions were carried out to the letter by Major Miller. The party was dismissed and searched in the presence of a detachment of Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry and was transferred to the care of the Collector of Salem in a state in which they could do comparatively little harm.

7 Such were the circumstances under which this party of vagabonds passed through Mysore, and although I am bound to admit that, to use the words of your letter they were fostered instead of punished as they ought to have been yet I do not well see how the authorities here could have acted otherwise without a certainty of bloodshed. They entered the Mysore country without warning of any kind, beyond the letter from the Collector of Canara, stating that they were to be forwarded to Calcutta under passes from Bombay authorities. It was natural to suppose that these passes were given to them on some condition and with some object, but there was no time to make references. They were bold, turbulent and hungry, and possessed of arms which they were quite ready to make use of. Had they been refused food they would have taken it by force, which would have had to be met with force such as the district officers had not at their command, for men and women who, when unarmed, waged such a battle as Mr Elliot witnessed in the Fort at Poonamallee, would with arms in their hands have cared little for village police and would not have submitted to any but an overwhelming force of Native troops without a sanguinary struggle. Indeed on one occasion before the escort of Silladars was sent to them, they set the police at defiance deliberately loaded their fire arms and marched away in an opposite direction to their destination.

8 The question was a difficult one in whatever way it was looked at, but I was resolved to spare blood if possible, and I could see no alternative but to feed them at the public expense until I had the means of coercing them under circumstances which would render resistance hopeless. I might then, it is true, have punished them for their turbulent

conduct, but I could only have done so by throwing the whole gang into jail, which would have added to the cost of feeding them, and only postponed the difficulty of dealing with them when released.

9 Having thus, as I trust, succeeded in absolving the Mysore authorities, I think it fair to add that, in my opinion, the Collector of Canara laboured under very similar difficulties.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above letter be sent to the Home Department for information, with reference to the extract thence received dated 15th August last, No 1319.

(True Extract)

G. F EDMONSTONE,

Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Nos. 1517, 1518, 1716, 1519 and 1520, dated the 21st November 1856.

From—C BRANOX, Esq, Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

Ditto	ditto	ditto	of Bombay.
Ditto	ditto	ditto	of Bengal.
Ditto	ditto	ditto	of the N. W Provinces.
Ditto	ditto	Governor, Straits Settlements.	

I AM directed to request that the attention of the

* Fort St George	} Governor in Council
Bombay	
Bengal	} Lieutenant-Governor
N W Provinces	
Straits Settlements	Governor

may be drawn to the notification of this date published in the *Calcutta Gazette* on the subject of passports, and that the necessary instructions for

the due observance of the orders therein contained may be issued for the guidance of all officers under the Governments of Madras, Bombay Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Straits

No. 1816.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this letter and of the notification referred to be forwarded to the Foreign Department for such further orders as may be necessary.

Notification No. 1729, dated Fort William, the 24th November 1856.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that Magistrates and other authorities, civil and political, are in the habit of granting passports or certificates and other documents in the nature of

passports to persons travelling or intending to travel from one part of India to another

This practice being quite unnecessary, and liable to much abuse is hereby strictly prohibited. Hereafter no passports or documents of any kind will be granted to any persons travelling or intending to travel in India, either in the territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, or in Native States

Persons intending to travel from India to foreign countries can, as heretofore obtain passports on application to Government in the proper department.

By order, &c.,

O BEADON,

Secretary to the Govt of India, Home Dept

No 1302, dated Fort St. George, the 8th October 1857

From—R. MALTBY, Esq, Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Dept.

Under the orders issued by the Government of India on 21st November 1856, No 1729, the passport regulations previously in force in this Presidency were set aside. These rules prescribed the forms which foreigners were to follow who wished to travel in the interior, and authorized Magistrates to grant passports to persons of respectability among our Native subjects when they applied for this protection on having occasion to visit other districts and carry a few weapons as a defence against robbers

2 In the present state of India the want of passport regulations is much felt, and the subject has been brought before this Government in several ways: By the secret despatch of the Honourable Court (1837) dated 25th August last ordering measures to be taken to prevent foreigners traversing the country. By a letter from the Commissioner of Police at Poona, to the Magistrate of Bellary, intimating that in the Bombay districts the passport system has been brought into operation for the protection of loyal subjects and the detention of suspicious strangers and that all travellers must consequently be so prepared unless from being well known their identity could be readily established. Lastly by applications from private individuals who asked for this protection on having occasion to proceed into the interior for business or other purposes

3 Under these circumstances I am directed to bring the subject before the Government of India; but meanwhile, as the orders of the Honourable Court and the events in Northern India require such a

course, this Government will cause passports to be issued to parties who apply for this protection, and can be safely permitted to travel through our Provinces.

No. 2057, dated the 29th December 1857.

From—C. BEADON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.

To—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 1302, dated the 8th October last, reporting the intention of the Government of Madras to give passports to persons who may apply for such protection and can be safely permitted to travel through the country.

2. The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council desires me to observe that a passport system affords no security whatever to a Government unless it is marked by a much more numerous and efficient police than any part of India possesses, whilst it is open to very great abuse. But if the Government of Madras feels that security in any part of that Presidency is increased by its adoption in these exceptional times, His Lordship in Council will offer no objection.

Extract, paragraphs 81 to 83, from a Public despatch to Secretary of State for India,—No. 28, dated the 16th December 1858

PARAGRAPH 81.—In the 82nd paragraph of our despatch No. 3 of 1857, dated the 9th January, we reported that we had issued a general notification prohibiting the granting of passports to persons travelling in India.

PARAGRAPH 82.—In October 1857 the Madras Government informed us that for certain reasons they had revived the passport system in that Presidency. Those reasons were—

- (1) That the Honourable the Court of Directors had ordered measures to be taken to prevent foreigners from traversing the country.
- (2) That the system had been revived in the Bombay districts.
- (3) That private individuals had asked for passports for their protection.

PARAGRAPH 83.—We observed, in reply, that a passport system afforded no security whatever to a Government unless it was worked by a much more numerous and efficient police than any part of India possessed, whilst it was open to very great abuse. But, we added, that if the Madras Government felt that security in any part of that Presidency was increased by its adoption in these exceptional times, we would offer no objection

Extract, paragraph 25, of a despatch from the Secretary of State for India,—No 62, dated the 9th June 1859

PARAGRAPH 25 —It does not appear in the letter from the Madras Government that it was contemplated that it should be compulsory on any individual wishing to proceed to the interior of the country to provide himself with a passport, but only that "passports should be issued to parties who apply for this protection, and can safely be permitted to travel through our Provinces. The passport system, as you remark, affords no security whatever to a Government unless it is worked by a much more numerous and efficient police than any part of India possesses whilst it is open to very great abuse", and you informed the Madras Government that you would not object to the adoption of the course proposed by them in these exceptional times. The necessity for these precautions has now, I hope, ceased to exist.

No 1479, dated the 22nd July 1859

From—W GRAY, Esq, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George

With reference to the correspondence noted on the margin I am directed to transmit the accompanying extract (paragraph 25) of a despatch from the Secretary of State for India No 62, dated the 9th ultimo, and, with reference thereto to enquire whether the practice of granting passports in the Madras Presidency is still continued and whether the Madras Government still considers it desirable to maintain it.

From Madras No. 1302, dated 8th October 1857

To ditto No. 2057 dated 20th December 1857

No 1230, dated Fort St. George the 12th September 1859

From—T PRYOR Esq Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Dept

In reply to your letter dated 22nd July last, No 1479 I am directed to state, for the information of the Government of India that the practice of granting passports is not continued in the Madras Presidency nor do the Madras Government desire it. Since the passing of Act XXXIII of 1857 foreigners have not been allowed to travel in or pass through any part of the Madras territories without a license, but Native subjects of the French and Portuguese Settlements as well as the subjects of the Cochin, Travancore and Hyderabad States, have been exempted from the operation of the Act

No. 1485, dated Fort St. George, the 19th October 1865.

From—W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government of Fort St George, Judicial Department

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Dept

I AM directed to transmit to you, for submission to the Government of India, copies of a letter addressed to the Government of Bombay, and of the papers which were sent with it, relative to a band of foreigners, supposed to be natives of Herat, who have been found wandering about the districts of this Presidency, and committing depredations on the inhabitants of the villages reached by them.

2 It will be seen from the papers furnished that these Heratees have traversed a very considerable extent of British territory, some of them having penetrated to the Southernmost district of this Presidency, that they have been for one or more year occupied in these wanderings, and there is every reason to believe that they have been subsisting on the proceeds of theft and extortion. The Inspector General of Police represents that there have been several similar visitations. In bringing the present case to notice, I am directed to suggest, for the consideration of the Government of India, that some steps should be taken to check the facilities of ingress and free passage which appear to exist at present for these gangs of thieving foreigners.

3. I am also to draw attention to a former correspondence on a similar case, in which the Government of India proposed to issue instructions to the authorities in the Punjab and Sind to prevent the entrance of bodies of vagrants into the British dominions. The events since 1856 have certainly not lessened the necessity for such precautions.

To Government of India, 15th April 1856, No 443
 From ditto, 6th June 1856, No 703
 To ditto, 10th July 1856, No 735
 From ditto, 15th August 1856, No 1068

No 1484, dated Fort St George, the 19th October 1865.

From—W HUDLESTON, Esq, Acting Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, Judicial Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I AM directed to transmit copies of the Proceedings of this Government noted in the margin, relative to a band of foreigners, supposed to be natives of Herat, who have been found wandering about the districts of this Presidency, and committing depredations on the inhabitants of the villages reached by them.

No 1407, dated 29th September 1865
 No 1452, dated 11th October 1865
 No 1460, dated 13th October 1865

2. As it appears, from passports in the possession of these foreigners, that they entered the Madras Presidency by the Bombay frontier, the Magistrate of the Bellary District, in the vicinity of which

one party of the band is at present, has been directed to pass them on into the Bombay territory under surveillance of the police, and to give notice of his proceedings to the Magistrate of Dharwar. I am directed to request that the Government of Bombay may be moved to issue orders directing that these foreigners may be sent on towards their own country and so prevented from re-entering any of the Madras districts.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No 1407, dated the 29th September 1865

READ the following letter

No 1881, dated Kotagerry, the 23rd September 1865

From—W ROBINSON, Esq, Inspector General of Police, Madras.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras

I HAVE the honour to submit the accompanying letter from the Superintendent of Police of Tinnevely relative to a band of Hecraotes natives of Hyderabad who are wandering through the district, committing irregularities. He asks for instructions.

2 This is not by any means a solitary case. The districts of the Northern Circars have had several such visitations of lawless ruffians.

3 I am at a loss what steps to recommend but I certainly think that passports should not be issued to them by Magistrates, and that such obstacles as the law admits of should be put in the way of their wandering over the country

4 It is quite true that to get rid of such a threatening gang country villagers contribute supplies, and wink at their illegal and oppressive acts.

No 320, dated Tinnevely, the 13th September 1865

From—Lieutenant C A. PORZOUS, Superintendent of Police, Tinnevely District.

To—The Inspector General of Police.

I HAVE the honour to bring the following to your notice:

1 Some two months ago I received information from the Superintendent of Police, Madras, that a party of about 105 Hecraotes were travelling South; that they were inclined to be troublesome, taking fowls and other things from the villagers without paying for them. He mentioned having sent four constables to accompany the party to prevent any abuse on their part in the Madras District, and requested me to relieve his men. Accordingly I did so by a Deputy Head Constable and six constables.

2 This was all the information I received about these people

3. They came down to Palameottah by the Trunk Road (No. 4), and in several places through which they passed there were outcries of *theft* after they had left the village. The women of the party were accused of thieving by magic and other sorts of nonsense, managing to take away jewels and money from houses that were closely locked, but nothing conclusive could be brought home to them.

4. While in Palameottah they were inclined to be troublesome, and had to be narrowly watched by the town police, who checked any oppression they attempted there.

5. They had received passports from the Magistrates of several districts through which they had passed, and these passports they appear to make use of, saying that they are "Queen's Orders" to enable them to do what they like.

6. They applied to Deputy Magistrate Venkat Row of this District for a passport, and he referred the matter to the Magistrate (Mr. Wedderburn), who consulted me, and I gave it as my firm opinion that furnishing these people with passports was the greatest absurdity. It could possibly be of no use, and would probably lead to great abuse. A band of Koravus or Yerkanus might as well obtain passports. The Magistrate decided not to furnish them with passports, and also came to the conclusion that the best thing would be to make them "move on". Accordingly this was done.

7. On leaving Palameottah the Heeratees separated into two parties— one going by Nanganary and Vullhoor into Travancore, while the other set out for Tuticorin, purposing to embark there for Ceylon. With both parties I sent police constables in order that they might observe and prevent any oppression.

8. The party to Travancore was passed out of the district, but the Tuticorin party, instead of embarking there, came inland again, and went down South to Palayvellee, Valayuddee, and other places. At the first-mentioned place some of the women managed to effect an entrance into a rich man's house, and stole therefrom a box containing money, jewels, &c. The things stolen were first missed after the Heeratees women left the village, and on their being missed, a chase was at once set up by some of the villagers, a few Kavilgars, and police constables. The women were overtaken on a sandy desert, and in their possession were found all the stolen articles, besides a number of pick locks and false keys. The women are in custody, and will undergo trial. The men of the party were not with the women when the latter were arrested. Had they been, there would probably have been some trouble in arresting the women. During the night, after the arrest of the women, a good deal of firing was heard in the direction of Valayuddee, whither the men had gone, and it is presumed that they were firing to attract the women towards their proper whereabouts.

9. The men, with a number of other women and children, are still roaming about the country, and on consultation with the Magistrate,

we have come to the conclusion that the best thing to be done is to make them "move on" out of the district. Such is the case.

10 There is no doubt that these Heeratees are a band of marauders, and that they have abused and do abuse most shamefully, the passports which were furnished to them in several districts before arriving here.

11 Why these Heeratees have come down here I cannot tell, they profess to barter in precious stones, &c, but this is only a subterfuge.

12 I bring all this to your notice with a view to your taking any measures that you may deem proper to prevent such large gangs of desperate men and women with fire-arms to roam the country *ad libitum* after obtaining passports, to use as a means of oppressing the poor ignorant village people and hereafter should such gangs be permitted to pass on from district to district, I beg that some orders may be issued to enable me or any Superintendent to whose district such characters proceed to obtain correct and proper information as to the reason of such people leaving their own country, the reasons that they are furnished with passports the object of their journeys, their final destination &c, for with such information these men might be more easily dealt with.

13 Finally should these people remain any longer in this district, giving trouble, I have the honour to request instructions as to how they are to be dealt with. It may be said and justly so, "if guilty of any offence extortion theft, &c., arrest, and have them punished under the Penal Code" but it must be remembered that it is a very difficult matter to get the ignorant lower classes, on whom the oppression is generally practised to come forward and complain *publicly* of their losses. They would rather in most cases lose sheep, fowls and other property and let such go *quietly* than be obliged to proceed to the Sub-Magistrate's Catcherry wait there for days while the case is undergoing inquiry, and afterwards be obliged to leave their occupation for weeks while they have to appear at court, to give evidence against their oppressors.

14 For this reason, I believe much of the injustice practised by such marauders does not come to light and it is only in a few instances, when the party plundered is an influential man, that we are enabled to get hold of and bring such individuals under the lash of the law.

15 I have heard much privately which never would be brought forward by the parties officially. Under these circumstances I consider some special steps require to be taken against such people as these Heeratees.

16 I write this after consultation with the Magistrate

ORDER THEREON

THE Government understand the object of Mr Robinson's letter to be to obtain general instructions as to the course to be adopted

in the case of such gangs of sturdy armed beggars as he describes entering the British territory, and wandering about living by begging, or rather extortion and theft, and he deprecates the practice of Magistrates furnishing them with passports, which are unnecessary for any good purpose, but are liable to be greatly abused.

2 The Government entirely concur with him on this point, and resolve to instruct all Magistrates, accordingly, that they are not to grant passports in such cases, and are to be specially careful not to allow such bands to pass through their districts, but to send them back at once, and warn them not to return.

3. The course generally to be adopted in such cases as are described is to compel the gang to quit British territory by the nearest route in the direction of their own country, and for this purpose to pass them back under police surveillance, but certainly not to advance them further into our own districts, unless with the view of reaching the coast, as the nearest point whence they may be deported.

4 The principles of the Foreigners Act (No III. of 1864) should be kept in view, and the attention of Police Superintendents should be drawn to that law.

5 The Government do not clearly understand from the papers before them whence these men came, and how far they had been passed on through British territory, but they have reason to think that the same gang were expelled from the Mysore country in a Northerly direction some months ago, and they desire to receive a full report as to the route by which they reached Tinnevely, and by the sanction of what Magistrates they penetrated so far South, and why none of the District Superintendents of Police, through whose ranges they must have passed made any report of them.

6. Mr Robinson styles the men Heeratees, natives of Hyderabad, and the Government would have assumed that he referred to Hydrabad in Sind, but from his mention that 'the Northern Circars have had several such visitations of lawless ruffians'. If these gangs come from the Nizam's country, it would seem desirable to address the Resident on the subject, and the Government wish to receive fuller information on this point.

7. As it is probable that this particular band is by this time in the Travancore country, copy of these Proceedings will be furnished to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, with instructions to suggest to the Rajah's Government the advisability of deporting these men by sea in the direction of their own country (whether Sind or the Deccan) *via* Bombay, and in communication with the authorities there.

(True Extract)

W HUDLESTON,

Acting Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No 1452, dated the 11th October 1865

READ the following letter :

No 39, dated Cuddapah, the 7th October 1865

From—J R COCKERELL, Esq, Acting Magistrate of Cuddapah
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

I HAVE the honour to report that a band of foreigners, similar to the band described by Lieutenant Porteous as having recently visited the District of Tinnevely, and which gave occasion for the Proceedings of the Government, in the Judicial Department, No 318, dated the 29th ultimo, has made its appearance in this district.

2 It entered the district by the Northern frontier of the Badwel Taluq on the 1st instant having come from the District of Kurnool

3 On its approach being reported I made arrangements to arrest its progress; but before any measures of detention could be carried into effect, it had passed Badwel and was on its way to Cuddapah

4 It reached the town of Cuddapah on the 4th instant, and is encamped in the vicinity

5 To-day I have received reports stating that some of the women of the party on their way from Badwel to Cuddapah robbed houses in two villages stealing from one articles valued at fifty odd rupees and from the other some silver bangles, &c. The usual proceedings will be adopted upon these reports

6 The passage of the band through the district has not in other ways been unaccompanied by disturbance. The inhabitants of certain villages in the Badwel Taluq were so alarmed at its approach, that they voluntarily abandoned their houses and fled into the jungle. They apprehended ill usage and extortion

7 Unless I receive instructions to the contrary I propose when the band is at liberty to proceed, to allow it to travel to its present destination, which is stated to be Madras. It can travel under police surveillance, and the Magistrates of the districts through which it will pass will be informed that it is *ex route*

8 I purpose permitting it to go to Madras because it consists of Meeruttees from the city of Meerat, and can reach that place more easily from the coast and more quickly, than if it was turned No 4 and made to travel through the Presidency of Bombay on through Sind

9 The spokesmen of the party three in number call themselves, respectively, Rosham Khan, Nazeef Khan and Iar Mahomed Khan. They are not at all communicative and give very vague and unsatisfactory answers to the questions I put them. They aver that they are

dealers in precious stones, but their present stock in trade consists of cut-pebbles and false diamonds, and tuiquoises made of glass. They declare that they traffic in horses, but they have only country ponies with them. At first they said they had only one musket in their band. It turns out that there are six. They have silver bangles and silver chains round their waists, which look more like the produce of Hindoo manufacture than like ornaments made in Mussulmen communities. That their band is a band of mere beggars is probable, because one of the houses their women are reported to have robbed belongs to a co-religionist.

10 They do not describe their wanderings clearly. They say their band left Heerat two years ago, travelled by Candahar, Quetta, and the Bolan Pass to Shikarpoor in Sind, and then came South into Central India.

11. But this route does not agree with the route certain passports they produce would indicate. These documents, I should premise, are mostly personal, and do not refer to a company of travellers. The earliest of them in date is a pass granted by the Deputy Commissioner of Police at Calcutta in May 1862 to Rosham Khan to travel in the direction of Patna for two months.

12 All the other passes are dated 1864 and 1865. I gather from them that Nazeef Khan, at all events, was in the early part of the former year in the Central Provinces, at Saugor and Indore, and that later he was at Broach, Sattara, Poona, &c. He and Yar Mahomed received passes (No. 31 and 32) from the Commissioner of Police at Madras on the 4th of March 1865. There are also recent passes issued in the Mysore country, and one, dated August 23rd, granted by the Magistrate of Bellary.

13. The latter passport leads me to believe that the band may be the very company complained of as having been in Tinnevely. If the band was in the latter district not later than the beginning of July last, there is nothing to prevent its having found its way North into the Bellary District by the end of the succeeding month. The spokesmen will not admit that it ever has travelled South of Madras, but *their* denial is nothing to the point.

14. I am disposed to believe that the nationality of the band is truly described, because the women wear the costume of the wandering tribes in Central Asia. The band consists of 60 souls, of whom 14 are men, and the remainder women and children.

ORDER THEREON.

THE Government think it better to maintain the rule laid down in their former order, and desire that this band of wandering foreigners be sent back by the Bellary District into the Bombay territory, from which it is shown by their passports that they came.

2 They should be moved on under the surveillance of the police and the Magistrate of Bellary will communicate with the Magistrate of Dharwar on the subject, furnishing him with copy of the G O of the 29th September last and of this order

3 A separate letter will be addressed to Government of Bombay, with the suggestion that this band be deported and sent in the direction of their own country Copy of the papers will also be forwarded for the consideration of the Supreme Government with the expression of the opinion of this Government that steps should be taken to check the facilities of ingress and free passage which appear to exist at present for these gangs of thieving foreigners

(True Extract.)

W HUDLESTON,

Acting Secretary to the Govt. of Madras

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No 1460, dated the 13th October 1865

READ the following letter

No 79 dated Cape Comorin the 6th October 1865

From—H. NEWELL, Esq, Resident in Travancore and Cochin

To—The Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Fort Saint George

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of the Madras Government No 1107 dated 29th ultimo regarding the band of Heeratees which has found its way to the Southern Districts, and to state that about 40 or 50 of them including women and children found their way into Travancore the middle of August.

2 The Dewan received intimation regarding them only after they had entered the Province when I immediately telegraphed to the Magistrate of Tinnevely, and received the enclosed explanation regarding them.

3 On their arrival at Trevandrum, as they showed no fixed determination to go on to any of the ports for embarkation, the Dewan had them escorted by the police back again without delay into Tinnevely where the rest of the party appeared to be.

4 The party were somewhat troublesome and oppressive on their way to Trevandrum, but were afterwards kept in order by the police

5 I need scarcely add that His Highness Government is averse to allowing any of the gang again to enter His Highness territories

No. .

From—A. WINDHURST, Esq, Magistrate of Tinnevely.

To—The Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

In reply to your telegram of the 18th, received yesterday (Sunday), I have the honour to state that the persons alluded to were stated by themselves to be Heratees, who have left their country owing to a famine. They came from Madras through Trichinopoly and Madura. Some of them had passports from the former two districts, but none from the latter. They vend pebbles, are quarrelsome, but seem of no political importance. Some of the party went to Tuticorm, intending to proceed to Colombo, the other section were *en route* for Quilon. The Superintendent of Police sent parties of police to escort them through the district.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Communicated to the Magistrate of Tinnevely and to the Inspector General of Madras Police.

2. The Government desire to know where this band now is, and what measures are being taken in regard to it.

(True Extract)

W HUDDESTON,

Acting Secretary to the Govt of Madras.

No 103 A, dated the 6th January 1866

From—E. C. BAYLY, Esq, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

To—The Acting Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1485, dated the 19th of October last, with enclosure, relative to a predatory gang of foreigners, supposed to be Heratees, found wandering about the Madras Presidency, and requesting that orders may be issued to the Government of Bombay, to which Presidency the gang is being sent under surveillance, to pass them on to their own country with the view to prevent their re-entering the Madras Presidency.

2. In reply, I am directed to point out that the Government of India is unable to take any steps with reference to the particular case of preventing foreigners entering the British Indian territories, seeing that the enclosures of your letter fail to indicate the authorities by whom passports were originally given to the party in question.

3 On the general point of giving passports to travel from one part of India to another, I am directed to add that the attention of the several Governments and Administrations will be drawn to the notification issued on the 24th November 1856

No. 104, dated the 6th January 1866

From—E. C. BAYLEY, Esq, Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I AM directed by the Governor General in Council to draw the special attention of the Government of Bengal to the apparent breach of the orders noted in the margin regarding passports by the Calcutta Commissioner of Police as stated in paragraph 11 of a letter, dated 7th October last, from Mr J. R. Cockerell, Acting Magistrate of Cuddapah, to the Madras Government, a copy of which is herewith forwarded

Notification dated 24th November 1856,
and letter to Bengal Government of the
same date.

Nos. 105 to 111, dated the 6th January 1866

From—E. C. BAYLEY, Esq, Secretary to the Government of India.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay

Ditto ditto of the N W Provinces

Ditto Government of the Straits Settlement.

Ditto Secretary to the Government of the Punjab

Ditto Chief Commissioner of Oudh

Ditto ditto of the Central Provinces

Ditto ditto of British Burma.

It having been reported to the Government of India that a predatory

the attention of the Government of

<p>Bombay The N W Provinces The Straits Settlements The Punjab</p>	<p>your attention</p>
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<p>Oudh Central Provinces British Burma</p>	<p>... } ... } ... }</p>	<p>your attention</p>
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gang of foreigners, supposed to be Heratees, have been wandering about the Madras Presidency, I am directed to draw *

to the orders regarding passports dated the 24th of November 1856

No 112

Copy forwarded to the Foreign Department for the issue of orders to the Administrations under the control of that Department.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the
Home Department (General),—No. 1820, dated 18th, 17th
and 18th 1868.*

Resolved, in the undermentioned correspondence regarding a predatory
raid of foreigners, supported by Heratians, who have been wander-
ing about the country without any reasonable object.

Home Department Public Proceedings, January 1866, No. 11
to 16.

Rajal Government Policy and Proceedings, July 1868, No. 1
to 12 and No. 21 to 27.

Read also the following papers regarding the draft of proposals to
beside of a grant such like the above.

Draft from Home Department dated 15th January 1866,
No. 112.

Office memorandum from ditto dated 19th January 1868,
No. 122.

To Commissioner of Mysore, dated 17th January 1868, No. 109.

To Agent to the Governor General in Central India dated 17th
January 1868, No. 110.

From ditto ditto dated 11th February 1868, No. 20 K.

To ditto ditto dated 17th ditto No. 313.

Circular dated October 1868, No.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of the letter to the Commissioner of
Mysore, and of the correspondence with the Agent to the Governor
General in Central India, together with the draft of a proposed circular,
be forwarded to the Home Department for information, and the issue
of such orders as may be thought necessary. Any circular which the
Home Department may think fit to issue to the Local Governments and
regular Administrations should be communicated to this Department
for issue to agents and political authorities at Native States.

(True Extract)

CHARLES GIRDLESTONE,

Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Foreign Department.

Nos. 72—4547 to 4553, dated Simla, the 12th November 1868

From—A P HOWELL, Esq, Offg Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay

Ditto	ditto	ditto	of Madras.
Ditto	ditto	ditto	of Bengal.
Ditto	ditto	ditto	of the N W Provinces
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Punjab
Ditto	Chief Commissioner	of Oudh	
Ditto	ditto	of the Central Provinces.	

THE attention of the Governor General in Council having been drawn to the fact that gangs of foreigners calling themselves Cabulees, Heratees or Khorasanees, and of doubtful if not lawless, character, have been found wandering through several parts of India, it is considered desirable to issue some general instructions as to the mode in which such bands should be dealt with.

* Foreign Department orders dated 24th November 1856, to which attention was again called in orders of Home Department Nos. 103 to 111, dated 6th January 1866.

2 The necessity of strictly observing the orders* of Government which prohibit the issue of passports or rāhdari parwanas should be impressed on all magisterial authorities.

3 The provisions of Act XXXI. of 1860 (The Arms Act) should be stringently enforced in respect of all foreigners whose occupation and means of livelihood are not removed from all suspicion

4 Whenever it may appear to the officer in charge of a district that the presence there of any foreigners is undesirable instead of passing them on to an adjacent district, he should submit a report of the circumstances, through the proper authority to the Local Government,

* "An Act to give the Government certain powers with respect to foreigners."

which will then, if sufficient cause be shown deal with the case under the provisions of Sections 3 and 4 Act III of 1864 *

5 Care must at the same time be taken that under the orders now issued no vexatious and unnecessary interference shall be exercised towards bodies of peaceable foreign merchants or traders who may visit India with the distinct aim of trafficking at particular marts or residing in particular centres of commerce and industry

6 The Governor General in Council will not object to vest if necessary, Chief Commissioners with the powers of a Local Government under Act III of 1864; and should any Local Government or Administration be of opinion that the provisions of the first four sections of the Act are not sufficient check upon the evil to be redressed,

an application should be made for the extension to such territories of the remaining sections of the Act.

No. 4554.

Copy forwarded to the Foreign Department with reference to Extract from the Proceedings of that Department No. 1820, dated the 17th ultimo.

No 4223, dated Bombay Castle, the 27th November 1869.

From—E. II. PERCIVAL, Esq, Acting Under Secretary to the
Government of Bombay

To—The Secretary to the Govt of India.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr Under Secretary Howell's letter No. 1356 of the 13th September last, and, as therein requested, to forward copies of papers as per accompanying list, on the subject of the gang of foreigners who had made their appearance in the Kanah District.

LIST OF ENCLOSURES.

1. Memorandum from the Officiating Commissioner of Police, Southern Division, No. 807, dated 24th June 1869, with accompaniment.
2. Government Resolution No 2110, dated 3rd July 1869
3. Letter to the Government Solicitor No. 2111, dated 3rd July 1869.
4. Memorandum from the Officiating Commissioner of Police, Northern Division, Nos. 898 and 900, dated 9th July 1869
5. Government Resolution No 2114—2271 A, dated 14th July 1869.
6. Letter from the Government Solicitor No. 723, dated 17th July 1869.
7. Letter to the Magistrate of Kanah No. 2117—2395 A, dated 22nd July 1869.
8. Letter from the Magistrate of Kairah No. 457, dated 28th July 1869, with accompaniments.
9. Letter to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No 2117C—2395A D, dated 22nd July 1869.
10. Letter from the Superintendent of Marine No 1733, dated 27th July 1869.
11. Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No 1553, dated 3rd August 1869.
12. Ditto ditto No. 1587, dated 10th August 1869.
13. Reply to ditto No. 2424—2707 A, dated 16th August 1869.
14. Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 1697, dated 28th August 1869.

- 15 Reply to ditto No 2758, dated 2nd September 1860
- 16 Letter to the Magistrate of Kairah No 2759—2052 A, dated 5th September 1860
- 17 Memorandum to ditto No 2762—2056 A, dated 6th September 1860
- 18 Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No 1801 dated 4th September 1860
- 19 Letter to the Magistrate of Kairah No 2763—2097 A, dated 9th September 1860
- 20 Ditto to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No 2764—2997 B, dated 9th September 1860
- 21 Telegram to the Assistant Political Agent, Gwadur, dated 9th September 1860
- 22 Letter from the Magistrate of Kairah No. 576, dated 11th September 1860
- 23 Government Resolution No. 2770, dated 14th September 1860
- 24 Letter to the Commissioner in Sind No 2999, dated 15th September
- 25 Memorandum from the Commissioner of Police in Sind No 1101, dated 30th September 1860
- 26 Government Resolution No 3803, dated 4th November 1860
- 27 Letter from the Magistrate of Kairah No. 603, dated 22nd September 1860
- 28 Government Resolution No 3804, dated 4th November 1860
- 29 Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No 2420, dated 16th November 1860
- 30 Government Resolution No. 4212, dated 27th November 1860

No 373 A, dated Kairah, the 20th June 1860

From—G W ELLIOT, Esq, Acting District Magistrate of Kairah.

To—The Commissioner of Police, Northern Division

I HAVE the honour to report that a gang of foreigners calling themselves Mukranecs, Herntees, Cashmeecrees, consisting of 36 men 34 women 24 boys, 20 girls, in all 114 souls with 61 horses 1 mule and 8 donkeys have come to Kairah apparently meeting there as a rendezvous, for they did not arrive in one body

2 Their conduct was at first somewhat impudent and overbearing. They would not say who they are where they came from, and what is their object, and even now I am not satisfied with indistinct statements they have made on these points

3. They have with them French imitations of gems and, what Americans would call, notions, and peddling is a part of their business; but I am inclined to think that they have other objects. Two goldsmiths of Kairah complained to the Hoozoor Deputy the other day that they had been cheated out of Rs 750 by some of these people in a deal for gold. The facts of the case were involved in doubt, and the accused discharged, but I view their presence in these districts with considerable doubt and some apprehension. So large a body of foreigners from countries where the habits of the people are notoriously lawless is not a desirable concourse to be travelling through this part of India. The tatoos and other animals with the gang graze as they go, and in other respects property is likely to suffer.

4 Two double-barrelled guns found on them have been taken away under the provisions of the Arms Act as they had not the licenses prescribed in Sections 28 and 29 of the Act. They show an Urdu rahdari purwana, purporting to have been granted by a Deputy Commissioner, whose signature is illegible, to Roostan Khan Sodagar on 16th May 1867, for a journey from Jhansie to Lucknow. Something is said in it about two guns, but it is not a purwana, nor are other Persian and Urdu papers which they show, dated as far back as 1862, rahdars or purwanas.

5. I find in paragraph 4 of a letter of the Government of India noted in the margin with other correspondence relating to it, that "whenever it may appear to the officer in charge of a district that the presence there of foreigners is undesirable, instead of passing them the Local Government, which will then, under the provisions of Sections 3 and 4 of Act III. of 1864", and I therefore send this report to you in order that you may communicate with Government as to the disposal of these people who are now at Kairah, where I have detained them pending an answer to this.

6 I request that you will act as speedily as possible. The rains are at hand, and I have nowhere to shelter the women and children with the gang, besides it is hard on these people to keep them waiting, as they will be put to expense and annoyance which, although unavoidable, must be a matter of regret.

No. 807, dated Poona, the 24th June 1869.
Endorsed by the Offg. Commr. of Police, Northern Division, Bombay.

SUBMITTED to Government for orders under Sections 2 and 3 of Act III. of 1864.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department,—No 136 L, under date the 3rd July 1860

READ memorandum from the Officiating Commissioner of Police, Northern Division No 807, dated 24th June 1860 submitting for orders, under Sections 2 and 3 of Act III. of 1864 a letter from the Acting Magistrate of Kairah reporting that a gang of foreigners, calling themselves Mukranees Heratees Cashmeerees, consisting of 36 men, 34 women, 24 boys and 20 girls in all 114 souls with 61 horses, 1 mule and 8 donkeys have come to Kairah apparently meeting there as a rendezvous for they did not arrive in one body, and requesting instructions as to the disposal of these people.

RESOLUTION —It seems that these foreigners have refused to tell the Magistrate where they desire to go to, but it is possible further enquiry may elicit more from them.

2. It is a case to which the despatch No 72—4548 of the Government of India applies and Government thinks it should act in accordance with the provisions of Act III of 1864

3 So far as Government is aware the provisions of Section 5 and the subsequent sections of the Act have not been notified by the Government of India as in force in this Presidency and so all that Government can legally do is to deal with them under Sections 3 and 4 These sections only authorize Government to direct each adult foreigner in writing to remove himself or herself by a particular route from British India and if they neglect or refuse to do this to detain them in safe custody till Government think fit to discharge them. It would seem that in similar instances persons of this description have been separately deported but Government is not aware under what law this has been done. The Magistrate should be ordered to detain these persons till further orders and in the meanwhile the opinion of the Government law officers should be obtained on the question whether Government has authority to deport these persons The Magistrate should also be directed to ascertain where these persons desire to go and, if possible, to find out whence they have come

(True Extract.)

J JARDINE,

Acting Under Secretary to the Govt of Bombay

* * * * *

Dated Kairah, the 6th July 1860

From—G W ELLIOT Esq, Acting Magistrate of Kairah

To—Officiating Police Commissioner, Northern Division

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of the Government Resolution No 136 L of 3rd July 1860, in the matter of the foreigners at

Kairah In obedience with its instructions I have again had before me the headmen of the gang, and they state that they left Hyderabad, in Sind, some seven months ago, that they went to Kuriachee, thence to Bhooj on to Joonaghur, and so here, *via* Dundooka and Dolka. This is perhaps true as they came from that direction; but I do not believe that their intention was, as they now state it, to go to Cambay, buy stones, &c., and then go to Ajmere. A few days ago, they said that Hyderabad, in the Deccan, would be their destination after leaving Cambay, where probably they intended to go. But, however true or false their statements may be, one thing is certain,—they are persons of thoroughly lawless habits. The last of several complaints against them is one preferred to-day by the Superintendent of Police who caught three of their women stealing his fowls. They are strong powerful men that would overawe natives of these parts, and I am very loth to turn them loose upon the country, at the same time their continuance here is more than inconvenient. No rain has yet fallen, there is not a blade of grass in the Collectorate, and the price of grain is rising rapidly which makes it difficult for them to feed their animals. They have, I know, means of buying food, but complain bitterly of their detention in a very dear place, and these are considerations which, I trust, you will place before Government to show how urgently necessary it is to send the gang elsewhere.

No. 898, dated Poona, the 9th July 1869.

Endorsed by the Officiating Commissioner of Police, Northern Division.

SUBMITTED to Government for information in continuation of the Commissioner of Police's No. 807, dated 24th ultimo, and in reference to Government letter No. 136 L, dated 3rd instant.

No. 418, dated Kairah, the 5th July 1869.

From—G. W. ELLIOT, Esq, Acting District Magistrate of Kairah.

To—The Officiating Police Commissioner, Northern Division.

IN continuation of my No. 373 of 20th ultimo, concerning some foreigners who have been detained here, I have the honour to state the Civil Surgeon tells me that several of them have been to him complaining of fever and diarrhoea, and that the cases were severe. As the weather is and has been for some time unusually trying, and I have been able to make an arrangement for sheltering the foreigners which should only be temporary, and that for a time not exceeding a month at the longest, I think it right to press for a speedy settlement of the question,—what is to be done with the gang? Fortunately there is no cholera about, but Dr. Cooke is apprehensive about the cases that have come to him, which might go into a choleraic epidemic form.

2. I have also to ask whether the gang is to receive subsistence allowance? If so, at what rate? and from what source, and I to pay it? An extraordinary bill could be sent in, but it would require special sanction of Government.

3 I have just ascertained from the Deputy Magistrate that a woman of the gang admitted before him in course of a criminal investigation that her husband was transported from Calcutta about two years ago, and that about that time some 11 to 13 of her companions, some of whom I believe are here now, were deported from Calcutta to their own country

No 899, dated Poona, the 9th July 1869

Endorsed by the Officiating Commissioner of Police, Northern Division

THE telegram sent by the Police Commissioner on the 3rd instant, as well as the Government letter No. 136L dated 3rd idem, must have informed the Magistrate that the foreigners are to be detained at Kairah

2 The Magistrate's present letter will also be submitted to Government meanwhile as regards batta, if the Magistrate considers that these foreigners are in indigent circumstances, he should allow them the usual rates of subsistence allowance, charging for the same in a contingent bill

No 900

SUBMITTED to Government for information in reference to the Commissioner of Police, Northern Division's No. 898 of to-day's date.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Judicial Department,—No 2114, under date Bombay Castle, the 14th July 1869

READ memorandum from the Officiating Commissioner of Police, Northern Division, No 900, dated 9th July 1869, forwards, with reference to his memorandum No 898 of 1869, a letter from the Acting Magistrate of Kairah requesting a speedy settlement of the question of the disposal of the gang of foreigners calling themselves Mokraoces, Heeratoes and Cashmeeroes

RESOLUTION—The Officiating Police Commissioner should be informed that his proceedings are approved and that the foreigners should be detained at Kairah till Government issue final orders respecting them, which orders will be made on the receipt of the opinion of the Advocate General.

(True Extract.)

J JARDINE,

Acting Under Secretary to the Govt of Bombay

No. 723, dated Bombay, the 17th July 1869.

From—R. V. HEARN, Esq., Solicitor to the Govt. of Bombay.

To—The Acting Under Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of the opinion No. 36 of the Honourable the Advocate General upon the question submitted in your letter No. 2111 of the 3rd instant.

* * * * *

No. 2117 C, dated Bombay Castle, the 22nd July 1869.

From—J. JARDINE, Esq., Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

To—The Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

I AM directed to request that you will have the goodness to state, as soon as possible, what is the earliest date at which means of transport can be found to take to Gwadur or any other port of the Mekran coast, a gang^l of foreigners to have come to Kairah, and whether Surat is not the best place from which to direct their embarkation.

* 36 men.
34 women.
24 boys
20 girls.

114

No. 2117 D.

THE same to the Superintendent of Her Majesty's Bombay Marine.

No. 1733, dated Bombay, the 27th July 1869.

From—G. ROBINSON, Esq., Commander, Indian Navy, Superintendent of Marine.

To—The Acting Under Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay, Judicial Department.

IN reply to your letter No. 2117D of the 22nd instant, I have the honour to inform you that Native craft (which might be procured by the local authorities) should be engaged at Surat for the conveyance of the party therein referred to about the 15th September next, which port would be the most desirable for embarkation.

No. 1553, dated Bombay, the 31d August 1869.

From—F. H. SOUTER, Esq., Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

To—The Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

WITH reference to your memorandum No. 2413 of the 2nd instant, I have the honour to state that I at once addressed the Superintendent of

Police, Surat, to ascertain whether the gang of foreigners mentioned in Government letter No. 2117C of the 22nd ultimo, can be conveniently despatched from that port to Mekran, and when and awaiting that officer's reply which I have to-day called upon him to expedite.

The buglas and dows do not, as a rule, put out from Bombay for the Mekran coast before the middle of October but there are steamers running to the Persian Gulf every fortnight from Bombay, and they touch at Gwadur

No. 1587, dated Bombay, the 10th August 1860

From—F H SOUTER Esq., Commissioner of Police, Bombay

To—The Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

IN continuation of my letter No 1553 of the 3rd instant, to your address, I have the honour to report that I am in receipt of a reply from the District Superintendent of Police, Surat, in which that officer states that boats do not ply between Surat and the coast of Mekran.

2 As it seems necessary therefore that the gang of foreigners should be despatched *via* Bombay, I beg to solicit instructions as to whether passage should be engaged for them at once per British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer, or by Native craft after the close of the monsoon

3 In either case I would beg to recommend that these vagrants be kept up-country until the arrangements for their embarkation have been completed, as there is no place in Bombay where they could conveniently be kept.

No 2424, dated Bombay Castle, the 16th August 1860

From—J JERDAINE, Esq., Acting Under Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay, Judicial Dept

To—The Commissioner of Police, Bombay

ADVERTISING to your letter No 1587, dated 10th instant, I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to report what would be the cost of sending the gang of foreigners alluded to in the Government letter No 2117C of the 22nd ultimo, by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer and on what dates these steamers leave and whether the expense of this method of transport would be greatly in excess of the cost that would be incurred if the party of foreigners were sent to their destination by Native craft subsequent to the close of the monsoon

No. 1697, dated Bombay, the 28th August 1869.

From—F. H. SOUTER, Esq., Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

To—The Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Dept.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2424, dated 16th instant.

2. In reply I beg to forward copy of a letter received by me from Messrs. Nicol and Company, stating the terms on which they are willing to convey to Gwadar the foreigners mentioned in your letter No. 2117C, dated 22nd July 1869.

3 I am of opinion that these terms are reasonable, and that no better arrangements can be made for their conveyance by country craft.

4. As the steamer *Abyssinia* leaves this on the 4th proximo, I request that the orders of Government in the matter may be communicated to me with the least practicable delay.

No. 589, dated Bombay, the 25th August 1869.

From—Messrs. W. NICOL AND COMPANY.

To—The Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

WE are in receipt of your No. 1669 of 1869 regarding the conveyance of 114 Mukranees to Gwadar.

Our usual rate to Gwadar without food is Rs. 20 per head for adults, but we shall be glad to carry these people by the steam ship *Abyssinia* leaving Bombay on Saturday, the 4th September next, for the sum of Rs. 1,500 including food.

No. 2758, dated Bombay Castle, the 2nd September 1869.

From—J. JARDINE, Esq., Acting Under Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay, Judicial Dept.

To—The Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1697, dated 28th ultimo, and accompaniment, and in reply to inform you that it is not possible in so short an interim to send to Gwadar the foreigners mentioned in Government letter No. 2117C, dated 22nd July last, by the steamer *Abyssinia* which leaves Bombay on the 4th instant. Government, however, purpose sending them by the next steamer. I am therefore to request that you will have the goodness to state at the earliest possible time when the next steamer for Gwadar will leave Bombay, and whether Messrs. Nicol and Company will take them on on the same terms, and also whether these steamers go once a week.

No 2759, dated Bombay Castle, the 5th September 1869

From—J JARDINE, Esq., Acting Under Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay, Judicial Dept.

To—The Magistrate of Kairah.

I AM directed to forward to you 38 orders issued under Section 3 of Act III. of 1864, requiring the principal men of the gang of foreigners at Kairah to remove themselves from British India by rail to Bombay, and thence by sea.

2. I am also to inform you that Government are in treaty with Messrs. Nicol and Company for the passage of the whole gang—men, women and children—from Bombay to the port of Gwadur, and that Government intend to bear the expenses of their deportation. The date on which the steamer sails will be communicated to you at the earliest possible time, in order that you may make arrangements for the despatch of the gang.

3. Although the persons ordered to remove themselves cannot be arrested unless they shall have failed to obey within the time specified in the order, it will be necessary to make arrangements for preserving the peace by sending an escort of police with the foreigners to Bombay and giving early intimation to the Police Commissioner there, in order that he may place a surveillance upon them. The date when they should be despatched to Bombay will be communicated to you.

4. I am to request that you will take measures for disposal of their tattoos and any other property which they cannot take with them. The proceeds should be handed over to the Police Commissioner Bombay, to forward to the Assistant Political Agent at Gwadur to pay over to them on arrival there, by which means they will not be disembarked without some certain provision.

5. As arrangements will be made with Messrs. Nicol and Company for their passage, I am desirous to add that in case they should refuse to comply with the order issued you will apprehend them under Section 4 and forward them to the Police Commissioner Bombay, for despatch by the steamer whose date of sailing is to be communicated to you. It will probably sail on Saturday, the 18th instant.

Memorandum No 2762, dated Bombay Castle, the 6th September 1869

The undersigned presents compliments, and in continuation of his letter No. 2759, dated 5th instant, has the honour to forward to the Magistrate of Kairah 37 orders issued under Section 3 of Act III. of 1864 requiring the women of the gang of foreigners at Kairah to remove themselves from British India by rail to Bombay and thence by sea.

J JARDINE

Acting Under Secretary to the Govt of Bombay,
Judicial Dept.

No. 1801, dated Bombay, the 4th September 1869.

From—F. H. SOUTER, Esq., Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

To—The Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 2758, dated 2nd instant, and in reply beg to state that Messrs. Nicol and Company are willing to convey the foreigners to Gwadar by the steamer leaving Bombay on the 18th instant on the terms mentioned in my letter No. 1697, dated 28th ultimo

18th September
1st November.
15th do.
29th do
13th December.
27th do.

Their steamers on the Persian Gulf line leave Bombay every fortnight, and on the dates shown in the margin.

No. 2763, dated Bombay Castle, the — September 1869.

From—J. JARDINE, Esq., Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

To—The District Magistrate of Kairah.

WITH reference to my letter No. 2759, dated 5th instant, I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and to request that you will arrange for the foreigners to arrive in Bombay so as to be in time to go by the steamer which sails on the 18th instant, and put yourself in communication with the Police Commissioner, Bombay, regarding arrangements.

No 2764, dated Bombay Castle, the 8th September 1869.

From—J. JARDINE, Esq., Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

To—The Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1801, dated 4th instant, and in reply to inform you that a copy of your letter has been forwarded to the Magistrate of Kairah, who has been directed to forward the foreigners to Bombay so as to be in time to go by the steamer which leaves Bombay on the 18th instant.

2. I am at the same time desired to request that you will communicate to the Magistrate of Kairah the hour at which these steamers leave, and that you will send a small party of police with the foreigners to Gwadar on board the steamer to prevent any disturbance.

3 I am also to state that it appears from the list furnished by the Magistrate of Kairah since the Government letter No 2117C of 22nd ultimo was forwarded to you that there are—

38 men,
87 women and
44 children

In all 119 instead of 114

Telegram dated the 8th September 1869

From—Poona.	|	To—Gwadur
From—Secretary JARDINE		To—Assistant Political Agent.

ONE hundred and nineteen foreigners, Mukranees and others, will be deported to Gwadur by the steamer leaving on 18th instant. No restraint or interference should be exercised with regard to them after they have been landed

No 576, dated Kairah, the 11th September 1869

From—G W ELLIOT, Esq., District Magistrate of Kairah
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

I RECEIVED this morning a letter No 2703 of 8th instant, from Mr Jardine, Under Secretary to the Government, Judicial Department, telling me to despatch to Bombay a gang of foreigners who have been detained at Kairah for some time, so that they may leave by the Kurrachee steamer sailing on the 18th instant, arrangements having been made with Messrs. Nicol and Company to land them at Gwadur

2 Immediately on receipt of another letter No 2750 of 5th instant, from Mr Jordano conveying to me the first instructions I received concerning the despatch of these people I wrote to Mr Jordano, telling him that although all the women and children of the gang are here, most of the men are away, and that it would take about 20 days to collect them I now write to you to reach Government as directly as possible in order to my receiving immediate instructions on the following points

1st—If the gang is to go by the steamer of the 18th from Bombay, they must leave this by the train of the 16th But on that date there will not be collected more than from 15 to 20 of the 38 men of the gang Are the women and children, all of whom (37 women and 44 children) are here, to be sent with such of the men as may be present?

2nd.—Shall I send the families only which may have their men with them, retaining fatherless families here to be sent on hereafter when their men come in, which they will probably do in course of the next 15 to 20 days?

3. I must very seriously direct the attention of Government to this fact, that the roll of this people which I sent in describes them as Cashmerees, as they say they are, and they are now asking with great anxiety why they are to be sent away from Bombay by sea. I have not told them that they are to go to Gwadar, because I noticed the words to "Gwadar" had been erased in the notices sent by Government for service on the gang. But I feel it to be a very grave duty I have to perform to tell Government that 81 of the party are women and children, the latter, most of them, of very tender age, and therefore, if they are sent to Gwadar, even with their natural protectors, it is likely to go very hard with them. But if some of the families go without the men belonging to them, they will be exposed to terrible risks, which I feel certain Government would be very loath they should incur.

4 I write urgently on this subject. Mr. Jardine's first letter, directing the removal of the gang, only reached me on the 7th instant and it was not till to-day that I heard the steamer was to leave on the 18th instant. I have not had time to collect the gang. It is obvious that I could only retain at Karah the women and children, and I am sure that they ought not to be sent away without their husbands and fathers. I await a telegram from you in answer to the questions I have put in my 2nd paragraph, and if I do not hear from you before the morning of the 16th instant, I shall send to Bombay only such of the families as may have their men with them.

I venture to suggest that these people should not be sent to Gwadar, whence it would be very difficult for them to find their way to Cashmere, perhaps it would be better to send them to Kuriachee, and pass them on to Cashmere *via* the Indus.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department,—No. 2770, under date Bombay Castle, the 14th September 1869.

READ—

Letter from the Magistrate of Karah, No 576, dated 11th September 1869, requesting instructions on certain points connected with the despatch of the foreigners who have been detained at Karah.

RESOLUTION—A telegram should be sent to the Magistrate of Karah to transmit on 16th to Bombay as many of the men as he may be able to remove with the women and families belonging to them and no others. He should at once telegraph to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the precise number of men, women and children whom he proposes to send.

2. A telegram should also be sent to Commissioner of Police, Bombay, informing him that probably not more than half the number

of persons mentioned in former communication can be sent by the steamer of the 18th, and directing him to apprise Messrs. Nicol and Company of this circumstance and to state that a passage will be required for them to Kurrachee, and not to Gwadur as formerly ordered. Mr Souter should make the best arrangement he can with Messrs. Nicol and Company under the circumstances

3 The Commissioner in Sind should be informed by letter and telegraph of the proposed despatch of these persons and same instructions given to him as were sent to Political Agent at Gwadur. A brief account of the reasons which have led to the deportation of these persons should also be sent to him

4. The Magistrate of Kaurah should be asked whether the remainder of these foreigners might not be allowed to leave his district in small parties at a time without danger to the public.

(True Extract.)

J JARDINE,

Acting Under Secretary to the Govt of Bombay

Judicial Dept

No 2999, dated Bombay Castle, the 15th September 1860

From—J JARDINE, Esq Acting Under Secretary to the Govt of Bombay, Judicial Department.

To—The Commissioner in Sind

With reference to the Government telegram sent to you on the 14th instant, I am directed to forward to you a copy of Government Resolution No 2770 of the same date together with brief account of the reasons which had led to the deportation of the foreigners therein alluded to. The instructions which were sent to the Assistant Political Agent at Gwadur were to the effect that no restraint or interference should be exercised with regard to these persons after they have been landed.

No 698, dated Kurrachee, the 24th September 1860

From—Lieutenant-Colonel E. MARSTON, District Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee

To—The Commissioner of Police in Sind

In returning correspondence forwarded with your memorandum No 1056, dated 26th September 1860 I have the honour to inform you that the so-called Cashmeree Mulkances have been deported from Kurrachee on several occasions, and always find their way back.

2 One of their head men laughed when I recognized him, and said that Kurrachee was his country

3 These men are a species of gypsies; they are by no means paupers, and profess to deal in pearls, stones, and also are horse dealers. They never remain for any length of time in one place.

4 I consider that it is a useless expense to be continually deporting them and sending them towards Cashmere, which is merely their nominal country. They no sooner get there than they start on fresh expeditions, and work their way through Central India into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

5. The police are well able to deal with these men should they infringe the law.

6. I told the head men that if they gave the slightest trouble they would be summarily dealt with and compelled to give security.

Memorandum No. 1101, dated Kurrachee, the 30th September 1869.

TRUE copy submitted to Government in reference to their letter No 2999, dated 15th instant.

2. The so-called Mukranees are natives of Persia, and this class of people have been known in Sind for years. They are gypsies, and money expended on their deportation is simply thrown away. The Commissioner has expressed his approval of the mode in which the District Superintendent of Police proposes to deal with the men.

W. L. MEREWETHER, *Colonel,*
Commissioner of Police, Sind

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department,—No 3803, dated Bombay Castle, the 4th November 1869.

READ—

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Police in Sind, No 1101, dated 30th September 1869, submitting, with reference to Government letter No 2999, dated 15th September last, copy of a letter from the Superintendent of Police at Kurrachee, and stating that the Mukranees referred to are natives of Persia, and that this class of people have been known in Sind for years. They are a species of gypsies, and are by no means paupers, and profess to deal in pearls, stones and horses, and never remain for any length of time in one place. Adding that money expended on their deportation is, therefore, simply thrown away.

RESOLUTION —Government does not think that the Sind authorities show that there is no need for the deportation of these men. They may not do so much mischief in Sind as they do in the more settled parts of India, owing to the more warlike habits of the population on the frontier, and their being better able to resist any extortionate proceedings which may be commenced by wandering gangs of this descrip-

tion These gangs undoubtedly do mischief in the Regulation Provinces, and their removal is a public good.

2 With the view of ascertaining what ultimately becomes of this gang, the Commissioner in Sind should be instructed to cause the movements of these men to be watched, and to state where they have gone to at the end of six months.

3 He should also be asked, with reference to the 1st paragraph of the Superintendent of Police's letter to state to what places these men were previously deported from Kurrachee and when.

(True Extract.)

J JARDINE

Acting Under Secretary to the Govt of Bombay

Judicial Dept

No 603, dated Kairah the 22nd September 1860

From—G W ELLIOT Esq District Magistrate of Kairah

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

IN continuation of the correspondence concerning the Cashmerees at Kairah I have the honour to report that the male members of families who were not present when the greater part of the gang was sent to Bombay have come here and are anxiously waiting to be sent to Kurrachee to rejoin the others who are there now

2. The last Government Resolution No 2770, dated 14th instant, on this subject suggests that the remainder of the gang might be sent to their homes in small parties but I venture to submit that to send them to Kurrachee *via* Bombay by the next steamer leaving for that port would be a preferable plan. The gang are in a large measure dependent on one another and those that are left here would feel being separated from their companions very much. The large number of women and children concerned will I have no doubt recommend the course I submit for the approval of Government, and in that case the sooner it is acted on the better because it is difficult to keep the male members of the gang together as they are dependent on their own efforts for the support of their families and they will soon have to wonder about the country selling beads &c.

3 I should mention that the party to be despatched to Kurrachee consists of 13 men, 10 women and 11 children,—in all 40

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department, No 3801, dated Bombay Castle, the 4th November 1869.

Read—

Letter from the Magistrate of Kairah, No 603, dated 22nd September 1869, reporting that the male members of the families of Cashmerees at Kairah, with some women and children, who were not present when the greater part of the gang was sent to Bombay, have come to Kairah, and suggesting that they be also sent to Kurrachee to enable them to rejoin their companions.

Resolution.—The Magistrate of Kairah should be requested to put himself in communication with the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in making arrangements for the despatch of the remainder of the gang of foreigners to Kurrachee via Bombay as cheaply and expeditionly as possible.

(True Extract)

J. JARDINE,

*Acting Under Secretary to the Govt of Bombay,
Judicial Dept.*

No. 2129, dated Bombay, the 16th November 1869.

From—F. H. SOUTER, Esq., Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

To—The Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

With reference to Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No 3804, dated 4th instant, I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that 42 Mulkanees, as per margin, were received by me from the District Magistrate of Kairah, and despatched yesterday by the steam ship *Oriental* to Kurrachee

14 men
16 women
12 children
—
42 Total
—

2 A guard of one police havildar and three privates was sent in charge of the foreigners.

3. The lowest sum for which Messrs. Nicol and Company would consent to convey the party to Kurrachee, including provisions, was Rs. 523, and as these terms seemed reasonable, I accepted them, and shall, I beg to state, in due time submit a bill for the expense incurred.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Judicial Department, —No 4212, dated Bombay Castle, the 27th November 1860

READ—

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No 2429 dated 16th November 1860, reporting with reference to Government Resolution No. 3804 dated 4th November 1860, that 42 Mankranees, as per margin were received by him from the Magistrate of Kairah, and despatched on the 15th November 1860 by the steam ship *Oriental* to

14 men.
18 women,
12 children.
—
42 Total.
—

Kurrachee. A guard of one police havildar and three privates was sent in charge of the foreigners. Stating that the lowest sum for which Messrs. Nicol and Company would consent to convey the party to Kurrachee including provisions was Rs. 523, and as these terms seemed reasonable, he accepted them and that he will submit a bill for the expense incurred in due time.

RESOLUTION —Mr Souter's proceedings are approved.

(True Extract.)

E H PERCIVAL,

Acting Under Secretary to the Govt of Bombay

Judicial Dept

No 4390, dated Bombay Castle the 9th December 1860

From—E. H. PERCIVAL, Esq., Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay Judicial Department

To—The Secretary to the Govt. of India, Home Department.

In continuation of the Proceedings of this Government regarding a gang of foreigners which made its appearance in the Kairah District, forwarded to you with my letter No 4 23 dated 27th November 1860

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Police in Sind, No. 1315, dated 23rd November 1860, with accompaniments.

I am directed to transmit for the information of the Government of India copies of further papers on the subject as noted in the margin

No 854, dated Kurrachee the 17th November 1860

From—Lieutenant Colonel E C MARSTON District Superintendent of Police Kurrachee.

The Commissioner in Sind.

In reference to your endorsement No 1214 of 1860 dated 10th regarding Government Resolution No. 3803 of 1860, I

have the honour to report that gangs of Mekianees visited Kurrachee in the years 1855, 1857, 1862, and 1866, and were sent across the frontier into Beloochistan.

2 On one of these occasions they took boat at Soon-Meance and proceeded to Mangalore. On other occasions they made their way through the Punjab into Hindoo-tan.

3 I append for information copy of communication No. 795 of 1869, dated 28th October, I made to the Superintendents of Hyderabad and Shikarpore Police, transmitting for their information the whole of the correspondence on the subject.

4. The report called for at the end of six months can only be obtained from the Punjab authorities, as the Mekianees will doubtless pass through that Province, unless they slip through Jeyssulmere or Joudpore.

Memorandum No 795, dated Kurrachee, the 28th October 1869

THE accompanying correspondence is forwarded for the perusal of the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad.

The arrival of a portion of the gang at Kotree has been reported. They express their intention of proceeding through the Hyderabad Collectorate, should they do so, they should be watched by the police, and compelled to adopt the route ordered by the Commissioner.

The Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee, would feel much obliged if Captain Crawford would advise the Superintendent of Shikarpore Police of the movements of these people, should they go through the Hyderabad District.

E C. MARSTON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
District Supdt of Police, Kurrachee.

Memorandum No 393, dated Hyderabad, the 13th November 1869.

REFERRING to the District Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee's No. 795, dated 28th ultimo, and the correspondence accompanying it, the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, has the honour to state that the gang of so-called Cashmerees having now left Hyderabad, the correspondence has been forwarded to the District Superintendent of Police, Shikarpore, who has been requested to return it after perusal to Colonel Marston.

2. The Chief Constable of Kundiarah has been directed to report direct to the Superintendent of Police, Shikarpore, the date on which the gang may leave the Hyderabad District on the Northern boundary

R. J. CRAWFORD, *Captain*,
District Supdt of Police, Hyderabad.

Memorandum No 870, dated Kurrachee, the 19th November 1869

TRUE copy forwarded for the information of the Commissioner of Police in Sind in reference to this Office No 854 of 1869, dated 17th November

E. C. MARSTON *Lieut Col,*
District Supt of Police, Kurrachee

Memorandum No 1315, dated Comp Thnth, the 23rd November 1869

TRUE copies submitted to Government for information in reference to their Resolution No 3803, dated the 4th instant.

W. L. MEREWETHER, *Colonel,*
Commr of Police in Sind

No 1817, dated the 10th December 1869

From—E. C. BAYLEY, Esq Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay

WITH reference to your letter No 4223, dated the 27th ultimo, submitting papers relative to a gang of foreigners who had made their appearance in the Kaira District, I am directed to enquire whether

* An act to give the Government certain powers with respect to foreigners.

His Excellency the Governor in Council would wish the provisions of the remaining sections of Act III of 1864* to be extended to Sind in order to prevent foreigners travelling about without a license

* * * * *

No 57 dated Bombay Castle, the 14th February 1870

From—W. WEDDERBURN Esq Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay

To—The Offg Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

IN reply to Mr Bayley's letter in the Home Department (Judicial) No 1817, dated the 10th December last, I am directed to state that this Government would wish the provisions of the remaining sections of Act III of 1864 to be extended to Sind in order to prevent foreigners travelling in the Province without license.

No. 452 P, dated the 9th March 1870

Endorsed by the Foreign Department

TRANSFERRED to the Home Department for disposal

Office Memorandum No. 2049, dated Simla, the 23rd April 1870.

WITH reference to the endorsement from the Foreign Department No. 452 P, dated 9th ultimo, the undersigned is directed to enquire whether there is any objection in that Department to the extension to Sind of the provision of Sections 5 to 25 of Act III of 1864 in order to prevent foreigners travelling about without a license.

2 A copy of the previous correspondence* with the Government of Bombay on the subject is enclosed.

* Judicial Proceedings, 15th January 1870,
Nos 65 to 68

E. C. BAYLEY,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept.*

To the Foreign Department.

Office Memorandum No. 99 J, dated Simla, the 24th June 1870.

IN reply to the memorandum from the Home Department No 2049, dated 23rd April 1870, the undersigned is directed to state that the Viceroy and Governor General in Council in this Department is entirely opposed to the extension of Sections 5 to 25 of Act III of 1864 to Sind, or any other part of the Bombay Presidency From Section 6, which directs every foreigner, on arriving at any part of India where all the provisions of the Act are in force, to report himself to the Commissioner of Police or Magistrate, and Sections 9, 10 and 14, which subject a foreigner to be apprehended if he fails to report himself, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the Act in question was meant to be used in times of great political disturbance. His Excellency in Council can hardly imagine a less judicious exercise of a high prerogative than to subject every foreigner landing at Kurrachee to such provisions for the sake of gaining a very doubtful right to deal with a few vagrants, who seem not to be foreigners at all, and with whom, as stated by the Commissioner of Sind in his memorandum dated 30th September 1869, the police are quite competent to deal. The correspondence forwarded with the office memorandum under acknowledgment also seems to show that it is a useless expense to deport gypsies, who are sure to return by a different route.

2 As the solution of the matter, therefore, which most commends itself to the judgment of the Viceroy and Governor General in Council in this Department, the Bombay Government might be informed that, if they cannot deal with the gypsies in the ordinary way, it is perfectly competent to them to pass a Bill in their own Legislature for the suppression of vagrancy in the Bombay Presidency This would be at once more effectual and better suited to the exigency of the case, such as it is, than the proposed extension of Sections 5 to 25 of Act III. of 1864

C. U. AITCHISON,

*Offg. Secretary to the Govt of India,
Foreign Dept.*

To the Home Department.

No 3330, dated Simla, the 16th July 1870

From—E C BAYLEY, Esq, C. S. I., Secretary to the Government of India.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 57, dated the 14th February last, to the address of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and in reply to state that, on a careful re-consideration of the whole question, the Governor General in Council is opposed to the extension of Sections 5 to 25 of Act III. of 1864 to Sind, or any other part of the Bombay Presidency

2 The Governor General in Council believes that the provisions of this enactment were intended to be used only in times of great political disturbance, and that it would be inexpedient to take so large and arbitrary a power against all foreigners for the sake of gaining a perhaps doubtful right to deal with a few vagrants, not ordinarily dangerous in a political sense, and who may not at any rate in all cases, be foreigners at all. The correspondence before the Government of India also seems to show that it is a useless expense to deport gypsies, who are sure to return by a different route.

3 The solution of the matter which best commends itself to the judgment of the Governor General in Council is that, if the gypsies cannot be dealt with in the ordinary way the Local Government should pass a Bill in its own Legislature for the suppression of vagrancy in the Bombay Presidency. This would be at once more effectual and better suited to the exigency of the case such as it is, than the proposed extension of Sections 5 to 25 of Act III. of 1864

Office Memorandum No 1777, dated Simla, the 0th September 1869

With reference to the circular of the Home Department dated the 12th November 1868 No 724547—53,
 * No. 2231—21., dated 23th July 1869 the undersigned is directed to forward a copy of a letter* from the Officiating Chief Commissioner Central Provinces, of its enclosures and of a Note by the Assistant Secretary, relative to two bands of foreigners who were lately found wandering in the Districts of Barool and Nimar

2 These papers were called for in consequence of an entry in the Abstract of the Proceedings of the Officiating Chief Commissioner for the week ending 10th June 1869

C. GIRDLESTONE,

Offg Under Secretary to the Govt of India,
 Foreign D pt

To the Home Department.

166112

Cashmeres in Nimar

Memorandum No 8 dated the 10th May 1869

HAS the honour to forward copy of report No 882 this day submitted to the Commissioner, Nerbudda Division.

C H GRACE,

Deputy Commissioner, Nimar

To Secretary, Chief Commr, Central Provinces.

No 882, dated the 10th May 1869

From—C H GRACE, Esq Deputy Commissioner, Nimar

To—The Commissioner, Nerbudda Division.

I HAVE the honour to report that about the beginning of the present month a gang of persons calling themselves natives of Cashmere arrived at Khundwa from Hurda. They are all Musulmans however, and their appearance is more that of Beloochees or some other frontier tribe than of Cashmeres. They possessed a rahdari perwannah from the Assistant Commissioner at Hurda and while at Khundwa, though I caused some enquiry to be made by the police into their character, nothing appeared to excite suspicion. On leaving Khundwa, however, they took the Asseerghur road and at Borgaon were reported to have committed a series of outrages, which are now under investigation. The first was a dacoity by seven women of the party, committed on another woman, resident at Borgaon, in which property amounting to about Rs 300 is said to have been robbed. The other two were assaults by several of the men on two travellers at different places on the road one of which was accompanied by robbery. On receiving these reports I had the whole gang brought back to Khundwa. Some little resistance was offered to their apprehension by the police, and the two leaders have been convicted by Captain Scott of this offence, and sentenced to a small fine. The gang consist of 16 men, 16 women and 24 children who have with them 40 ponies. Seven women and four men are in jail while the charges above mentioned are being investigated. Of the other 12 men two are at large with the women and children, who are encamped outside the town under surveillance and the other ten are in *harakat* under remand, the police having reports of other thefts &c., committed on the line of march adopted by these wanderers which may possibly bring the whole gang under Section 401 of the Indian Penal Code.

I have taken the statements of the two leaders regarding their previous proceedings and means of livelihood which may be given as follows. They belonged originally to two gangs, both of which left Cashmere about two years ago as they say with fruit, shawls &c., for sale. They proceeded, *via* the Punjab and Gangetic Valley to Calcutta; thence to Midnapore, whence one gang went to Cuttack Raipore and Bhundara, and the other, *via* Sumbulpore and Belaspore, to the same

place where the two gangs united. Thence they proceeded to Nagpoie, Ellichpoie, Baitool, and Hurda, to Khundwa. They now state themselves to be on their way towards Hyderabad. They do not profess to have had any Cashmere merchandize to deal in since they left Calcutta, and now state their means of livelihood to be trafficking in sham pearls, tinsel, rings, glass, imitation stones, &c, of which they have a small stock in hand. This is obviously the merest cloaks to their real means of livelihood. Amongst their property and on their persons was found a large number of gold and silver ornaments, some of which have already been recognized as the produce of the Borgaon dacoity. I think it is not at all improbable that most of these have been obtained by theft and robbery in the course of their wanderings, and enquiries are now being made by the police along their back tracts. Four of the men were armed with double-barrelled guns, and five with single barrels and a pistol. They had arms' licenses of different dates and places, altogether six in number. Amongst these were the following,—

Nagpoie license, 1 man, June 1864,
 Baitool do. 7 men, August 1867,
 Belaspore do for 1 man, do. 1868,
 Nagpoie do. do. October 1868,

from which it would appear that this is not the first visit of some of them to these Provinces. One license for one man, granted in February 1868 by the Magistrate of 24-Peigunnahs, has obviously been altered so as to make it a pass for four *years* instead of months (the substituted word is spelt "years"). Considering that such a gang of foreigners as this, with no tangible means of livelihood, and already concerned in several violent crimes in this district alone, clearly belong to the category referred to in Book Circular No. LIII. of 25th November 1868, I purpose detaining them here, irrespective of the result of the police enquiries and the magisterial investigation into the charges made against them, until I shall receive instructions on this report made in accordance with paragraph 4 of the Government letter forwarded with the above quoted circular. I think it highly desirable that the whole gang should be permanently deported from India.

I have also sent a copy of this report direct to the Secretary to Chief Commissioner.

No. 1428—172, dated the 19th May 1869.

From—Lieutenant A. BLOOMFIELD, Assistant Secretary to the
 Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

To—The Commissioner of Nerbudda Division.

I AM directed to inform you that a copy of Captain Forsyth's report No. 882, dated 10th instant, regarding a band of persons calling themselves Cashmerees, has been received by the Chief Commissioner.

2 Mr Morris will defer passing final orders on the subject until he receive a report from you. In the meantime I am directed to forward copy of a letter sent direct to the Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, approving of the action which he has taken.

3 The Chief Commissioner requests that you will point out to the Assistant Commissioner at Hurdia that he was in no way justified in giving a raddam perwannah to any description of travellers whatsoever. Travellers in British India do not require passports or licenses from Magistrates and when passports to travel in foreign territory are wanted, they can only be granted by Government.

4. The Chief Commissioner desires that you will report as soon as possible on these men, who are now detained at Khundwa, so that no delay may occur in disposing of them.

No 1420—172, dated the 10th May 1860

From—Lieutenant A. BLOOMFIELD, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

To—The Deputy Commissioner of Nimar

I AM directed to inform you that the Chief Commissioner has received the copy of the report submitted by you to the Commissioner of Nerbudda Division regarding certain professed Cashmeres detained by you at Khundwa. The Chief Commissioner approves of all that you have done in the matter but will refrain from passing final orders regarding the disposal of these men until he has received the Commissioner's opinion regarding them.

2 I am to forward for your perusal and return, a letter with enclosures, received in July 1868 from the Government of Bengal, regarding certain persons who seem to correspond very closely with the people you describe. It is, indeed very probable that the band described by the Bengal Government is the same which is now at Khundwa.

3. The Chief Commissioner would wish you to make enquiries into the licenses to bear arms, which have been granted to certain of the men at Nagpore and Barool. This might elicit some information regarding the men.

4 You will of course go on with the prosecution of the party, or any of the members of it for any offences committed and on receiving further information the Chief Commissioner will issue if necessary, a written order directing these people to leave the Central Provinces.

The return of the letter from Bengal Government is requested.

No. 3179, dated the 27th June 1868.

From—The Offg Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to forward for your information a copy of the papers marginally noted relating to a band of persons, in number about 40, believed to belong to Cabul, Herat, or Khorasan, who have been for some time past wandering about British territories without any ostensible object.

Letter from Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces, No 4529, dated 8th June 1868, with enclosures
Letter from Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan No 90, dated 13th June 1868
Letter to Officiating Magistrate, Balasore, No 3177, dated this day, with enclosures

2. His Honor has found it necessary to order, under Section 3, Act III. of 1864, the removal of these persons from British territory, allowing them to follow the route which they wish to take *via* Sumbulpore to Joudpore, and I am to request that you will be so good as to issue the necessary orders, with the permission of the Chief Commissioner, to the officers of the Central Provinces for the disposal of the party on their arrival at Sumbulpore.

No. 4529, dated the 8th June 1868

From—The Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal

I HAVE the honour to forward a letter, as per margin, from the District Superintendent of Balasore, as it appears to me advisable, under the present circumstances, that this large party of Cabulees should not be allowed to go on into Mohuibhunj. As the Magistrate will not interfere, the Government may perhaps consider it necessary to issue some orders on the subject.

No 450, dated 30th May 1868

No 450, dated the 30th May 1868.

From—The Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Balasore.

To—The Deputy Inspector General of Police, 1st Circle.

WITH reference to your No 1014, I have the honour to inform you that the Cabulees or Heratees therein referred to were yesterday sent back from Rajghât, the North of this district, under escort, to Midnapore. A copy of my letter to the District Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, is attached.

2 Some ten days ago a party of about 40 Cabulees (men, women and children) came into this town, *viz* Mohurbhunje, bringing a child to the hospital. The child's arm had to be taken off, and they are now waiting for it to proceed on their journey, though they do not say where to. I have placed four constables as a watch over them, who will report watch by watch their movements. Should they wish to go into Mohurbhunje or Keonjhar am I to allow them to do so? Of course, should they go up or down the Grand Trunk Road, it shall be under escort, as directed in your letter

No. 446, dated the 29th May 1868

From—The Officiating District Superintendent of Police,
Balasore.

To—The District Superintendent of Police, Midnapore

With reference to your letter No 158 I have the honour to inform you that Head Constable Sheikh Keelao arrived here this morning, and stated that the Khorasanees, who were sent under escort of one Head Constable and four constables down the road, refuse to come into Balasore, and state their intention to go on into Mohurbhunja. After consulting with the Magistrate I find I have no legal right to detain these people and therefore, as they were forwarded under escort from Midnapore, I deem it advisable to direct the guard to take them back to that place, as, owing to the present disturbances in Keonjhar I think it desirable that they should not be allowed to go into that territory. I herewith return the roll of papers forwarded by you with your memorandum No 159, dated 22nd May 1868

No 90 dated the 13th June 1868

From—The Officiating Commissioner of the Bardwan Division

To—The Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal

With reference to your letter to the Magistrate of Balasore regarding a party of Heratees who have been stopped in that district, for warded to me with your endorsement of the 10th instant No 2970, I have the honour to communicate that they, with their leader Roshun Khan were stopped at Midnapore on their way down for violent bullying conduct and display of guns to the alarm of the villagers. The Magistrate found they had obtained licenses from the authorities of the 24-Pergunnas and of Howrah to carry guns under pretence of going back through Central India to Jondpore *viz* Singbhoom, a journey which they estimated would only occupy a few weeks. But it appeared, on enquiry at Hooghly and Howrah that they had loitered in Jehanabad and elsewhere terrorizing the inhabitants, and had then given out that they were going to Balasore. But hearing that the Magistrate of Balasore was warned, they turned off to Midnapore, where they said

they were going to Singbhoom ~~and~~ Cuttack. While in Jehanabad they were several times on the verge of being arrested for criminal proceedings.

The Magistrate of Midnapore, after holding proceedings under Act XXXI. and Act VI of 1866, unpounded the guns which they had with them and revoked their licenses. I instructed him ultimately to forward the guns at their cost to the Magistrate of Cuttack, to be delivered to them there if the Magistrate thought fit, and to keep an eye (not by an open escort) on them as far as Balasore. No news had then been received of disturbances in the interior.

3. I desired the Magistrate of Midnapore to institute a searching enquiry into the proceedings of the gang, and to carry that enquiry out as far back as information was to be had, extending, if need be, to their proceedings *en route* from the North-Western Provinces, and directed that in the meanwhile the gang should be detained by legal measures against the leading members of it. They found no difficulty, however (being evidently familiar with the proceeding), in giving security for good conduct.

4. The information collected by Mr Reynolds shows that their latest course was from the North-Western Provinces through Chumparun, Purneah and Dinagepore to Gawalpara in Assam (a part of the town on which they were themselves silent), whence they returned in the beginning of the present year through Rungpore and Rajmehal to Howrah.

5. It appears that in every place they visited they have been kept under the eye of the police, and on their departure have sometimes been escorted by a guard of constables to the boundary—a mode of surveillance of which I can hardly say I approve. In one of the Eastern districts a member of the gang was convicted of culpable homicide, and imprisoned for seven years, and in another district the gang was suspected of having stolen a horse. In Midnapore they were suspected of dacoities. Besides these, there have been pretty general complaints of their overbearing conduct.

6. They pretend to carry on a trade in horses, glass beads and shawls, but the statements they made to me of the extent of their dealings proved enormously exaggerated. They do a mere nominal trade.

7. It appeared from their own statements that they have wandered about India for years as far South as Hyderabad and Mysore. It does not appear that they have done any great violence anywhere, but they had no satisfactory object (except gipsy life) in going anywhere.

8. I believe they are really bent on getting up to Ajmere through Central India, and that they have no particular desire to join in disturbances at Keonjhar. But they are in no hurry to get home, and are no doubt willing enough to live by their wits and show of numbers as long as they can.

9. Mr Reynolds is preparing a detailed narrative of their movements for the past two years, which I had intended to submit in due course. I have informed him of the wishes of Government under present orders.

No. 2177, dated the 27th June 1868

From—H L DAMPIER, Esq, Offg Secretary to the Government of Bengal

To—The Officiating Magistrate of Balasore

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 310 dated 18th instant, reporting the issue by you of orders prohibiting certain Cabulees, Heratees or Khorasanees from passing through the estates of Mohurbhunje and Keonjbur, and stating that these persons have agreed to proceed towards Cuttack by the Trunk Road with the view of passing through Sambulpore to their homes in Western India,

2 The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the instructions issued by you, and I am directed to forward for your guidance a renewed warrant under Act III. of 1864, which will supersede the one forwarded with my letter No. 2867, dated the 10th instant

3 You are requested to forward the men to the Deputy Commissioner of Sambulpore, who will no doubt receive further instructions from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces to whom a communication has been addressed on the subject this day

W A R R A N T

UNDER the provisions of Section 3, Act III of 1864, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order certain persons, in number about 40, believed to belong to Cabul, Herat, or Khorasan and designated as Cabulees, Heratees, or Khorasanees who are now reported to be in the District of Balasore without any ostensible purpose, to remove themselves from British India, going *via* Sambulpore to Joudpore

H L DAMPIER,

The 27th June 1868

Offg Secy to the Govt. of Bengal

No 1842, dated the 20th May 1869

From—The Commissioner of the Nerbuddin Division

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

As the Deputy Commissioner of Nimar has forwarded to you direct
 • Report on a band of travelling foreigners. n copy of his letter No 882 * dated the 10th May, to my address I shall await receipt of the Chief Commissioner's instructions before communicating with the Deputy Commissioner

2. Of the total number* of persons of whom the band consists,

Men	...	16	14 men and 7 women appear to be
Women	...	16	already implicated in actual offences
Children	...	24	committed. If, as seems probable,
		—	these persons should be convicted,
Total	.	56	there would remain but 2 men and
		—	9 women and the children to be sent

out of the country, or otherwise disposed of as the Chief Commissioner should direct. It might hardly, perhaps, be worth while to go to the expense of deporting these. But anyhow, before determining what is to be done with the non-convicted residue, it will probably be well to wait and see what this residue is. I propose, therefore, that the Deputy Commissioner be instructed to keep that portion of the band which is not in havalut under surveillance as at present, and to report the result of the criminal trials, and arrangements will have to be made hereafter for deporting the convicted members of the band after expiration of their sentences.

No. 1009, dated the 21st May 1869.

From—Captain C. H. GRACE, Deputy Commr. of Nimar.

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

I HAVE the honour to state, in reply to your No 1429—172, dated 19th May 1869, that, after further enquiry regarding the gang of Cashmerces, I feel satisfied that they are the identical gang who were ordered to leave British India by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal

It is in the first place unlikely that there would be two gangs so closely corresponding in description and general character, and in the route they have adopted through India. Their leader when at Midnapore was called "Roshun Khan", and now calls himself "Bahadoor Khan". At Bartool, in 1867, he called himself "Gholam Hossein". Again, when at Nagpoie in 1868, they must have described themselves as "Cabnlees" and not as "Cashmerces," as, in the arms license obtained there, the bearer is so designated. Further, at Balasore, where they also obtained a license, the gang is stated to be making for *Ajmere* just as they said at Midnapore. When stopped here they were going directly from Ajmere, however, and towards Hyderabad. They explain this now by saying that they turned from their road owing to the reports of famine they had heard. I may state that there is no child among them with an arm amputated, which would have been conclusive proof of their being the Midnapore gang. This is all the information I have obtained, and the letters from Bengal Government do not give any names nor other details by which they can be further recognized, but I think there can be no reasonable doubt of the identity of the gang. I have communicated, as desired, with the Deputy Commissioners of Bartool and Nagpoie regarding the arms licenses granted by them, but

submit the present report without waiting for replies, as they have already been a long time here, and are very impatient to be disposed of somehow. The police have failed to trace any more offences by them, and they have not been convicted of any of the robberies and assaults charged against them. The proof has always failed at the point of personal identification, there being so many of them, and all so alike, that which of them did the particular deed cannot be proven. I have no doubt, however, that they systematically live by the proceeds of extortion and small robberies committed on the secluded roads they seem always to choose for travelling on. They probably avoid greater crimes as more likely to bring them into trouble.

Should the Chief Commissioner decide to order them out of the Central Provinces I would request instructions as to the disposal of their fire-arms. Two of their guns only are covered by licenses, one of which is for a period ending 3rd September 1869 by Deputy Commissioner of Raepore (omitted in my former letter), and another a license without term, dated 23rd June 1864, from Deputy Commissioner, Nagpore. I would also suggest that the Agent to the Governor General at Indore be communicated with, and asked to instruct Holkar's authorities at Burwye to look after the gang after it leaves Nimar.

Probably they will try to double back again into some other British territory. I have forwarded copy of this letter to Commissioner, Nerbudda Division.

No 1522—178, dated the 28th May 1869

From—J W NEILL, Esq Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

To—The Deputy Commissioner of Nimar

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 1009, dated 21st instant, regarding the gang of Cashmerees detained by you at Khudwa. As it has been impossible to convict any of these persons of the offences charged against them, the Chief Commissioner thinks the only thing to be done is to order them to leave the Central Provinces.

2 I am accordingly to forward a warrant directing them to remove themselves from these Provinces. You will let a small number of police accompany the gang until it crosses the frontier, and you will also communicate with the authorities of the district, or state into which these men are entering.

3 Regarding the fire-arms of which these men are possessed, the Chief Commissioner requests that you will revoke the licenses under which they are allowed to have arms, and take the fire-arms themselves into your custody, retaining them until the gang crosses the frontier, after which the fire-arms may be returned to them.

4 The licenses will of course not be returned.

WARRANT.

UNDER the provisions of Section 3 of Act III. of 1864, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to order certain persons, numbering between 50 and 60, professing to be inhabitants of Cashmere, who are at present at Khundwa, in the District of Nimar, without any ostensible purpose or object, to remove themselves from British India.

No. 0, dated the 28th May 1869.

Endorsed by the Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Copy forwarded to Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, in reply to his No. 1812, dated the 20th instant.

No. 1527—179, dated the 28th May 1869.

From—J. W. NEILL, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

To—The Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division.

In reference to your letter No 1812, dated 20th instant, regarding the gang of Cashmerees detained at Khundwa, I am deired by the Chief Commissioner to inform you that as, from further report received from Deputy Commissioner of Nimar, it appeared that no conviction could be had against any of the gang, the Chief Commissioner has, to avoid further delay, issued a warrant directing these persons to remove themselves from British India.

2. This has been sent direct to the Deputy Commissioner, but a copy has been forwarded for your information.

Memorandum No. 1061, dated the 26th May 1869.

In continuation of this Office No 1009 of 21st instant, forwards copy of a letter received from the District Superintendent of Police, Baitool District, regarding the gang of Cashmerees.

C. H. GRACE, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Nimar.

To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 402, dated the 19th May 1869.

From—The District Superintendent of Police, Baitool.

To—The District Superintendent of Police, Nimar.

In reply to your docket No. 920, dated the 13th instant, I have the honour to inform you that a report reached my court at Dhola on the

Berar frontier on the 8th instant to the effect that a large gang of Rohillas had crossed over from Berar, and were causing a great deal of trouble and annoyance to the villagers of Koomoree. One or two of these so-called "Rohillas", it was said had forcibly entered houses in search of food. I at once started off with the intention of arresting the whole gang but on coming up with them I found that they were Cashmerces and armed with parwaunahs, passes and licenses &c., some old, some of recent date, one especially from Hurda, dated (I think) 25th or 29th April. Under these circumstances I was unable to do any thing with these people, but a report was submitted to the Deputy Commissioner and I now await his instructions. I have, however, deputed three constables to march with these men and remain with them day and night. At large villages these people do not give much trouble as they can always get plenty to eat and drink. They appear to be addicted though to the habit of drawing very hard bargains with the timid villagers, and beyond this I have no complaints against them. The cases of criminal trespass could not be brought home to any of them, although they doubtless did occur. I should be obliged if you could kindly furnish me with further particulars regarding the gang as I am inclined to think that they are very bad characters, and should either be chullaned or sent back to their own country.

No 1316, dated the 21st June 1869

From—Captain O. H. GRACE, Deputy Commissioner of Nimar
To—The Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

WITH reference to your No 1522—178 of 29th May 1869, I have the honour to inform you that the gang of so-called Cashmerces have removed themselves from the Central Provinces. They passed into Holkar's territory at Kherryghât of the Nerhudda River.

Due intimation was given to the Agent to the Governor General, Indore.

No. 1843, dated the 25th May 1869

From—The Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division
To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1428—17*, dated the 10th instant, respecting the band of foreigners now under surveillance

Cashmerces in Baltool.

of Khundwa. This letter crossed my letter No 1842, dated 20th idem. Further report will be furnished by this Office in due course so soon as the Deputy Commissioner of Nimar informs me of the result of the criminal trials now being held on certain persons belonging to the gang.

2. Meantime I submit copies of this Office letters Nos. 1844 and 1845, dated to-day, to the Deputy Commissioners, Nimar and Baitool.

3 I have called the attention of the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshungabad, to the fact that the granting a "rahdari purwannah" by the Assistant Commissioner of Hunda was against standing orders, and have also written on this subject to all Deputy Commissioners in this Division.

No. 1844, dated the 25th May 1869.

From—The Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division.

To—The Deputy Commissioner of Nimar.

With reference to your letter No 882, dated the 10th instant,

* (1) Letter No 1812, dated 20th May 1869, from Officiating Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, to Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces

(2) Letter No 1128—172, dated 19th May 1869, from Secretary to Chief Commissioner, to Commissioner, Nerbudda Division

(3) Letter No 1813, dated 25th May 1869, from Commissioner, in reply.

reporting on the case of a band of foreigners calling themselves Cashmerees, and to letter No. 1428—172, dated the 19th idem, from the Secretary to Chief Commissioner, to yourself, I beg to forward to you copies of further correspondence on the same subject, and to state that, before reporting finally to the Chief

Commissioner, I await information from you as to the result of the criminal trials now being held on certain members of the band.

2. Further information respecting the amount of money and the value of articles ostensibly kept for sale, now in the possession of these people, should be furnished, as this will tend in some measure to show whether they set out with a real intention to trade, or whether they are wholly and solely a set of buccaneers travelling through the country, plundering wherever opportunity offers.

3. I take the opportunity also to add that I have this day learnt (the official report has not yet reached me) that a similar band has been arrested in the Baitool District. These men, too, have in their possession stones of trifling value, which they say constitute their stock in trade, they have also with them a number of old "rahdari purwannahs", arms, and women and children, and they at first said that they were proceeding to Hyderabad. Probably they will be found to belong to the same gang as that arrested at Khundwa. I have asked the Deputy Commissioner of Baitool to communicate with you on the subject, and to send to you a nominal roll showing the names, father's name, and places of residence of the different individuals, and I shall be obliged if you will forward to him a similar roll of the persons at Khundwa.

No 1845.

COPY forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Baitool, for information, with reference to the late conversation with the Deputy

Commissioner respecting the band of foreigners now under surveillance at Baitool. The Deputy Commissioner should report on these people as soon as possible. Copy of letter No. 882, dated 10th instant, from the Deputy Commissioner, Nimar is also forwarded for reference.

No 1643—186, dated the 9th June 1869

From—Lieutenant A. BLOOMFIELD, Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

To—The Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division

With reference to your letter No 1843, dated 25th ultimo, and its enclosure, regarding the band of foreigners now under surveillance at Khundwa, I am directed to state that the further report promised by you is awaited.

No. 3394, dated the 8th June 1869

From—Major H. MACKENZIE, Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division.

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces

In continuation of this Office No 1843, dated the 25th ultimo, I have now the honour to forward a letter (in original), with enclosures, from the Deputy Commissioner of Baitool, reporting on the band of Cashmerees now at Baitool.

2. My own impression is that it would be advisable to deal with this band exactly as has been done in the case of the other Cashmerees lately at Khundwa who have been ordered to leave the country under the Chief Commissioner's Warrant dated 28th ultimo

3. I have directed the Deputy Commissioner to keep them here under surveillance until reply to this communication arrives

No 1214, dated the 5th June 1869

From—The Deputy Commissioner of Baitool

To—The Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division

With reference to your docket No. 1845, dated 25th Mar last I have the honour to submit a nominal roll of two gangs of Cashmerees who have recently come to this district not as permanent residents but, according to their own statements as merchants travelling in pursuit of their regular calling from Cashmere towards Hyderabad

The roll likewise shows the strength of the parties and the amount of property with each individual; it

Note—I have seen these stones I would say that they are not precious stones, but cut pebbles, cut glass and the like. There are, however, a few turquoises, but valueless ones—M L

will be noticed that the quantity of property, consisting of cash, gold coins and silver ornaments, is considerable, and there is one peculiarity about the silver ornaments, which is, that scarcely any two articles are of the same pattern, which would seem to confirm in a measure the statement made by these individuals that they were made up or purchased as they disposed of their merchandize, consisting of *precious* stones, with which they started to trade from their own country.

2 There is nothing beyond the above assumption to prove that the statements made by these Cashmerees is not inconsistent with truth; but at the same time there is nothing whatever against them they are, it is true, suspected by the police, and have been accused of oppression and having given a great deal of trouble, but in reality in this district, although charged with all sorts of criminal acts, they have not been convicted, and the most that has yet been brought against them is that three individuals of the gang were caught stealing mangoes, and they have been chullaned by the police on this charge, but it is impossible to state at present whether the crime will be brought home to them.

3. There is another theory connected with the difference in the description of the silver ornaments in possession of these parties which is equally possible, and quite as likely as the statement advanced by the Cashmerees, and that is, that this property is the result of theft from different individuals, in which case of course the patterns of silver ornaments thus obtained would be unlikely to be the same, but, on the other hand, I am inclined to think that, if robbery and theft was their occupation, we should long since have learned of their depredations, nor is it likely that people under such circumstances would come through the same districts three years running which these men have done.

4. Rahdari perwannahs and licenses have been granted to these individuals by the under-mentioned officials

District Superintendent of Police, Jummanpore,	dated 6th July 1866
Deputy Commissioner, Bartool,	„ 23rd August 1866.
Joint Magistrate of Kamptee,	„ 19th October 1868.
Assistant Commissioner, Hurda,	„ 8th April 1869.
Sub-Magistrate of Vizagapatam,	„ 4th May 1867

5. The two reports of the District Superintendent of Police are submitted, which will place superior authority in a position to understand all that is said against these Cashmerees, and at the same time how little can be proved against them, and I think they should be allowed to leave the district without further interference, as the character of Cashmerees is not of that ferocious stamp which would warrant apprehension as to their preying on the public, they partake more of the

character of sheep than animals of prey but, on the other hand, if they misconduct themselves, surely the executive is strong enough to hold their own. The gang, though numerically strong, has few men with it, the majority of the number being women and children. I think the rahdari perwannahs should be taken from them, and I would ask your orders respecting these people as early as may be convenient, as supposing them to be honest traders, as I do, their detention must be a matter of hardship to them.

List of Cashmereans arrived this morning at Budnoor, 1st June 1867

Names of each party	Number in each family	Property	Amount.	REMARKS
			Rs. As. P	
1. Allee Khan— 1 wife. 4 children (under 10 years old). Cashmere town.	6	Ready cash .. 1 mala, silver of four annas coin .. 1 silver goongroo .. 1 mala, bead .. Stones .. 4 goats.	10 0 0 5 0 0 10 0 0 15 0 0 00 0 0	
2. Madulla— 1 wife. 2 boys (aged 13 and 15) Cashmere alone	4	Cash in hand .. 1 silver mala, all .. 1 mala, common beads .. Stones .. 3 goats.	36 0 0 90 0 0 5 0 0 20 0 0	
3. Assen Allee— 1 old woman. 1 sister aged 30. 1 brother Goolam Allee Cashmere alone	4	6 gold culmas .. 2 goldmohurs, Jeypoorree .. 13 do. Rs. 6 each .. 1 pair of kadas .. stones .. 5 goats. Cash ..	150 0 0 31 0 0 78 0 0 45 0 0 100 0 0 60 0 0	
4. Hossein Khan— 1 old woman 1 brother Yaseen Khan.	3	1 silver mala .. 1 mala of beads .. 4 goldmohurs .. 2 do. Jeypoorree .. 2 do. culmas .. Stones .. 1 mala of pearls .. 4 goats.	50 0 0 10 0 0 21 0 0 31 0 0 50 0 0 50 0 0 50 0 0	
5. 1 Syed Mahomed	1	Not belonging to the gang but they say that he is from Persia. Joined this gang on the road about a month and a half ago. Nothing is found in his possession.		

Names of each party	Number in each family	Property	Amount	REMARKS.
			Rs As P	
6 Rumzan— 1 wife 1 child Cashmere	3	Stones, precious .. 1 pearl mala, quite pure Cash in hand .. 1 silver hamaile ... 1 pair, kadas ... 1 bhunnekan .. 1 silver chain ... 18 goldmohurs ... 5 goats.	150 0 0 200 0 0 100 0 0 80 0 0 25 0 0 5 0 0 10 0 0 350 0 0	
7. Goolam Allee— Wife 2 boys, aged 14 and 16 2 girls, aged 4 and 8 1 old woman.	7	1 pair kadas ... 1 hamaile .. 1 bairdeo .. 1 mala, silver, all .. Cash in hand .. Beads, common .. Stones ... 10 goats.	20 0 0 40 0 0 10 0 0 15 0 0 50 0 0 10 0 0 100 0 0	
8 Ally Mohamed— Wife 3 children, under 10 years.	5	5 silver rings ... 1 do hamaile .. 1 bead mala .. 1 chain, plain, silver Cash in hand 21 goldmohurs, at Rs 17 each 1 goat.	25 0 0 50 0 0 10 0 0 15 0 0 25 0 0 357 0 0	
9 Shurnpa— 1 brother, Assain 5 children, under 14 years old	7	1 silver goongroo .. Do hamaile .. 1 pair, kadas ... 1 bairdeo ... Cash in hand .. Stones .. 2 goats	40 0 0 50 0 0 10 0 0 90 0 0 20 0 0 25 0 0	

Total number of men, women and children, 40, all possess two and three ponies each.

Arms none, no documents to produce, but there is one rahdari signed by Mr Plowden, the Assistant Commissioner, while at Bouranpore, about two years ago. They say they are the residents of the town of Cashmere alone, but very much to be suspected, and further states that they are now coming direct from Cashmere. It is a year since they have left their country. The cause of their leaving the country is owing to famine. When they arrived at Jubbulpore about two months ago, that half of this gang has left them for Nagpore and Narsingpore, &c. These are their statements.

List of Cashmereans and a list of property which are now in hand

Number	Names of each party	Number in each family	Property	Amount.	REMARKS
1	Alice Hovecin— His wife 3 boys (1 aged 10 and 2 below 12 years) 1 girl, 7 years old.	6	1 choodee or knda of silver 0 pairs 1 hamalic (to wear around the neck) silver 1 bajoodund of gold Cash in hand 1 bulice of silver (to wear on forehead) 1 silver chain 1 do. a pair of Joomka (ear ornament) " 60 Jeypooree ashurphics, gold 0 English sovereigns 1 double-barrel gun, quite new " 1 flask of powder and three empty flasks, few bullets and caps. Several kinds of stones, some of them are very precious.	Ra. As. P 00 0 0 30 0 0 100 0 0 160 0 0 12 0 0 5 0 0 15 0 0 860 0 0 00 0 0	Differ in size All made of old coins Or more. Each valued Ra. 17 This man has also a license for the gun signed by the Joint Magistrate of All pore dated 8th February 1888.
2	Durbish Pashmee— 2. Fear Ally 3. Wife and 2 girls aged 10 and 8 He with Ally numbers 1 and 2 are the sons of this man. Cashmere alone	6	1 mala of bead (very valuable moonings) 1 do. do. 1 mala of rupees (various kinds of old and new coins). 1 shabeez 50 ashurphics, gold, value Ra. 8 each 0 Jeypooree gold do. do. 17 do. 1 English sovereign " 1 mala, thusbee " Healy cash Several kinds of precious stones "	100 0 0 0 0 0 25 0 0 5 0 0 300 0 0 103 0 0 10 0 0 100 0 0 103 0 0 900 0 0	Or more.

Number	Names of each party	Number in each family	Property	Amount.	Remarks
5	1 Mahomed Khan wife and 2 children. Saiboo Masud is the father but not present with the gang	1	5 Jaypoore goldmohurs, value Rs. 17 each Cash in hand	Rs. As P 85 0 0 15 0 0	
6	1. Malakan and wife. Shama- rath is the name of the father but not present.	2	1 silver mala made of rupees old and new a silver plate in it 10 moonga malas 21 ashurbies, gold, value Rs. 0 each 11 Jaypoore ditto Rs. 17 do. 3 kalmas of gold, value Rs. 95 do. 1 silver hamalle 5 kaalas 1 topce adorned with silver ornaments 3 kurdarses, silver Stones of various kinds Cash in hand 1 silver mala 1 mala of gold Several kinds of stones 1 pair kadas Cash in hand 29 goldmohurs, value Rs. 6 each Cash in hand 1 mala of moonga Several kinds of stones 1 silver kindoroce 1 kala of silver 1 hamalle 2 hamalles of silver	100 0 0 80 0 0 126 0 0 187 0 0 76 0 0 00 0 0 40 0 0 20 0 0 40 0 0 100 0 0 17 0 0 93 0 0 200 0 0 100 0 0 10 0 0 25 0 0 168 0 0 15 0 0 25 0 0 300 0 0 21 0 0 14 0 0 8 0 0 00 0 0	
7	Alabkab-- 3 sisters. 2 brothers and a wife Ally Khan is the father but not present with the gang Deia, Ajeo Hoorcin and his wife Valee Beg is the father but not present.	6			
8		2			
9	1 Hyderabadly wife and 2 chil- dren. Ajeo Hoorcin but not present with the gang	4			

10	1 Ally Mahomed Khan, wife and 3 children	Cash in hand ...	10	0	0
		1 mala of silver mixed with moongas	15	0	0
		1 silver plate for the above mala	6	0	0
		1 bindoo for women ...	8	8	0
		2 silver rings	5	0	0
		Several kinds of precious stones	200	0	0
5		Cash in hand ...	10	0	0
		Several kinds of precious stones	100	0	0
4		Cash in hand ...	11	0	0
		20 gold mohurs, value Rs 6 each ...	120	0	0
		Several kinds of stones	300	0	0
		1 pair of silver kada	15	0	0
		1 do do	9	0	0
		1 silver mala, plain chain	20	0	0
		1 mala of moongas	15	0	0
		1 double barrel gun	80	0	0
3		Cash	25	0	0
		Stones of various kinds	50	0	0
6		1 kudus, Rs 30, 2 huslees Rs 20, 2 pairs of chowdees Rs 15, cash Rs 23	80	0	0
		1 thada, silver, and one bayobund	30	0	0
		1 mala of beads and one do of four annas coin	59	0	0
		1 salamanco	50	0	0
		1 silver goongroo	50	0	0
		1 pair pencheo	50	0	0
		1 kurdaree, all with four annas coin	10	0	0
		42 gold mohurs, valued at Rs 6 each	252	0	0
		1 English mohur	10	0	0
		1 Jeyporee do	17	0	0
		1 silver box, plated	15	0	0
		1 bhaghoeenuck, gold	20	0	0
		2 plain rings, gold	10	0	0
		1 baleo of golden chain	30	0	0
		Precious stones, worth	200	0	0
10	1 Ally Mahomed Khan, wife and 3 children				
11	1 Goelam Russool, wife and 2 children				
	Suffer Khan is the father, but not present with the gang.				
12	1 Mohamed Ally, father				
	Suffer Khan and wife				
13	1 Mirza, wife and 4 children				
	Kheondadad is the father, but not present.				

Precious

This man also possesses a license signed by Colonel Murray, of Heenyoolee, dated 16th March 1867

Perhaps more

Number	Names of each party	Number in each family	Property	Amount.	REMARKS.
14	Ghoolam Hussain the head man his young wife Suffer Khan is the name of the father but not present.	2	1 gold belt 1 pair of gold bangles with green stones 2 gold, plain bangles 1 nose ring 1 pair of ear ornament, gold 1 cash to hand 50 gold mohurs, Rs. 5 each 1 bejoodband of silver 1 silver chain, plain 1 silver goongroo Precious stones, worth 10 silk saris valued Rs. 10 each 1 single-barrel gun A small quantity of powder &c.	Rs. A. P. 50 0 0 25 0 0 30 0 0 5 0 0 20 0 0 10 0 0 300 0 0 25 0 0 20 0 0 20 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 50 0 0	Holds a license signed by Captain Wyford, of Rangoon, dated 3rd September 1898.

These people possess the following papers

1 Bahadur from Junnaipore to Calcutta, dated Nagpore, 6th July 1890, signed by the W. S. there

Do. signed by Colonel Snow dated 3rd August 1890.

Do. signed by Assistant Commissioner Mr. McGeorge dated Hard __, the 8th April 1891.

They have also two perwannahs from the Sub-Magistrate Vizagapatam in Telugoo, dated 4th M / 1897

GUBYAH Inspector

for District Supts of Police

Dantool.

Dated the 9th May 1869.

From—A MARRIOTT, Esq., Offg. District Supdt. of Dhaba.

To—The Deputy Commissioner.

THERE is a wandering gang of Cashmerees going about the district at present, and they are giving a great deal of trouble to the villagers.

I had a complaint brought against them on Saturday (criminal trespass). I at once started off for their camp, about three miles from this, with the view of arresting the whole lot of them, but on my arrival I found that they had perwannahs, licenses and passes with them, and I could of course, therefore, do nothing. I have thought it advisable to send two constables along with them.

These people are anxious to go to Hyderabad, and had got into the Berar territory, when, hearing that cholera was prevalent in Chandoor, they turned back again

I shall be very glad when they are out of this district. These people have been wandering about the Central Provinces for the last two years, and the head man of the gang appears to know you quite well.

Dated the 15th May 1869.

From—A MARRIOTT, Esq., Offg. District Supdt. of Goorgaon.

To—The Deputy Commissioner.

THEY have a regular bundle of perwannahs, some from Raepore, some from Nagpore, and one or two of last year's from Bartool itself. Their last is dated from Hurda, 29th April I think, and their licenses were given to them at Kamptee by the Cantonment Magistrate. They gave the people a great deal of trouble on their first visit to the villagers, they entered houses forcibly in search of food. Unfortunately there was only one constable present at the outpost, and he could do nothing, but he ought to have reported it. Since I have placed two constables constantly over them, of course they cannot give so much annoyance, but I think it would be a great thing to have them sent out of the districts, they are undoubtedly a set of rascals, and ought not to have perwannahs given them, now that they have abused the privilege

Dated the 21st May 1869

From—A MARRIOTT, Esq., Offg. District Superintendent.

The—The Deputy Commissioner.

HEREWITH the Cashmeree. Since writing to you last, I have heard from the District Superintendent of Nimar, who wrote to say that some of the members of this gang committed a dacoity in his district, and he wishes to know how the rest of the gang are behaving

themselves They were taken up in Nimar under Section 401 also, but I don't think we can bring them under this

From—A. MARRIOTT, Esq, Offg District Superintendent.

To—The Deputy Commissioner

THE man is herewith sent with a constable

Dated the 31st May 1869

From—A MARRIOTT, Esq, Offg District Superintendent

To—The Deputy Commissioner

I HAVE been down to the camp of these Cashmerees and I send you a list of the valuables they have with them

It is just possible they may have more I did not like to cut open saddle-cloths, *re-ases*, bedding, &c. in which jewels might of course be stowed away but this can be done if you wish it. The men showed their things willingly but Roostum Khan, who is a kind of 'Gooroo' and possessed of a great deal of property, may possibly have kept back something

The stones in their possession are of but little value and it is probable I think that the gold rings, silver bracclets, and other similar ornaments are stolen property

The head man tells me that he came down here two or three years ago, and went down as far as Madras. He then went back to Cashmere, and left Sreenuggur about a year ago on his present trip. He came down via Sealkote, Delhi Jeypore Jodhpore, Goonah Oojin, Indore and Harid and was on his way to Hyderabad but intends now going on to Nagpore. He says he has *not* been to Khundwa. The gang at Baitool numbered you will observe 66 on the morning of the 25th instant and I believe them to be a very bad lot. In addition to the property entered in the list, I may add that they possess also 4³ tatoos and six dogs. They assert that they are *all* residents of Sreenuggur I enclose an extract from the Baitool roznamecha of yesterday (50th) from this you will perceive that *another* gang is on its way to Baitool I will send out policemen to escort them

The gang at present at Baitool was here last year also, and behaved in precisely the same way as they are going on now

No 1714—199 dated the 15th June 1869

From—The Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces

To—The Commissioner of the Verbudda Division

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 3374 dated 5th instant and its enclosures regarding the party of Cashmerees

who are at present in the District of Bartool. The band does not seem in any way so formidable as that which was recently deported from Nimar. There are in this party more women and children, and the men are unmarried, nor are they accused of any actions of such violence as were alleged against the Nimar party, which, moreover, as was said by Captain Forsyth, consisted apparently more of hill men from the Indian frontier than of Cashmerees proper.

2. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, thinks it necessary to issue in this case a final order of deportation, and he would only wish you to issue orders that these men be deprived of the rahdari passes which they possess, and which ought not to have been given to them, and that they should be watched by the police until they leave the confines of your division.

Bands of Cashmerees at Bartool and Nimar in the Central Provinces.

THE Officiating Chief Commissioner, in compliance with a call* made from this Office on the 10th July last, submits a copy of the papers regarding the band of Cashmerees now at Bartool, as also of those relating to another band of foreigners who appeared in Nimar.

It will be seen that the rahdari passes found in the possession of these individuals were granted by the following officials, viz

- (1) District Supdt. of Police, Jummanpore, dated 6th July 1866,
- (2) Deputy Commissioner, Bartool, dated 23rd August 1866,
- (3) Colonel Murray, of Heeryolee, dated 16th March 1867,
- (4) Sub-Magistrate, Vizagapatam, dated 4th May 1867,
- (5) Joint Magistrate, Alipore, dated 8th February 1868,
- (6) Captain Twyford, of Raepore, dated 3rd September 1868,
- (7) Joint Magistrate, Kamptec, dated 19th October 1868,
- (8) Assistant Commissioner, Hurda, dated 8th April 1869,

and that the licenses to carry arms were granted by the authorities at Nagpore for one man in June 1864, Bartool, for seven men in August 1867, Belaspore, for one man in August 1868; Nagpore, for one man in October 1868, and by the Magistrate of the 24-Peigunnahs, for one man, in February 1868.

But our enquiry with regard to the circumstances under which these passes were granted appears to have been overlooked by the Officiating Chief Commissioner, as nothing is stated on that point.

Mr. Morris says that the Assistant Commissioner of Hurda has been severely reprimanded for granting a rahdari pass against standing orders.

The party of Cashmerees at Nimar is believed to be the identical band of wanderers whom the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal found it necessary to remove from the District of Balasore in June 1868. It consisted of 16 men, 16 women and 24 children,—in all 56 persons.

These were reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Nimar to have committed a series of outrages in the course of their wanderings and were found to be in possession of gold and silver ornaments which were probably obtained by theft and robbery. It was, however, found impossible to convict any of them of the robberies and assaults charged against them, as the proof had always failed at the point of personal identification, there being so many of them, and all so alike that which of them did the particular deed could not be proved. Under these circumstances the Officiating Chief Commissioner issued a warrant directing their removal from the Central Provinces, and on the 21st June last the Deputy Commissioner of Nimar reported that the gang had passed into Holkar's territory at Kherryghat of the Nerbudda River and that due intimation of it was given to the Governor General's Agent in Central India, in order that Holkar's authorities at Burwjo may be instructed to look after the gang. The men were, however, previously deprived of their licenses.

As regards the other band of Cashmeras at Bastool, it appears that they are in no way so formidable as those deported from Nimar nor do they appear to be accused of any actions of such violence as were alleged against the Nimar party. But the Chief Commissioner has issued orders for their removal also, directing that the men be deprived of their rahdari passes and be carefully watched by the police until they leave the confines of the Nerbudda Division.

The Chief Commissioner adds that no mention was made of the matter in the list of police cases sent to the Home Department, as no correspondence in the Police Department took place.

J T WHEELER,

*Asst Secretary to the Govt of India,
Foreign Dept*

No 1247 C dated the 17th April 1872.

From—Colonel P S LUNSDEN Quarter Master General

To—The Secretary to the Government of India Military Dept

I AM directed by the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief to submit, for such action as Government may be pleased to take

thereon the accompanying copy of a
 • No. 71, dated 27th March 1872, from Officer Commanding 16th Native Infantry memorandum* received from the Officer Commanding the 16th Native

Infantry, reporting having met an armed party of about 25 "Cashmeras" or "Kukanese" at Titulya, travelling under a pass, signed by some official at Lahore and who are accused of having plundered villages along their route, and of keeping the districts through which they pass in a state of alarm and anxiety.

No. 74, dated Julpigoree, the 27th March 1872.

Memorandum from—The Officer Commanding 16th Lucknow Regiment, Native Infantry.

To—The Quarter Master General.

THE Head Quarters and Right Wing, 16th Lucknow Regiment, Native Infantry, moving towards Julpigoree, Eastern Frontier District, under the orders of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, has to-day, at 9 A M, arrived at Julpigoree.

To-day's "Daily State" is attached.

Remarks

+ + + +

I would here remark that at Titalya I met a party of 25 Cashmerians or Kukanese armed, they had a pass signed by some authority at Lahore bearing date 1870. The ryots and villagers, as also Mr. Webb, a merchant, complained to me that these men were plundering the villages as they went along, and that in consequence a fair, which was to have commenced on the 21th, was stopt by the villagers being afraid to produce their goods. They are a villanous looking set, and say they are going to Sylhet to purchase elephants, they have travelled through Gwahor, Delhi, Moradabad, Calcutta, Dacca, Dinagepore, and are now at Titalya. I embody this information in this report, as I consider the Government should be informed of it. They are armed with double-barrelled guns and rifles, they wear a good deal of gold jewellery, and are well clothed. I hear at Dinagepore their arms were taken from them. I fancy they must have been restored, as I saw them. Mr. Lewis at Dinagepore, I believe, can give some information regarding the latter part of this statement.

No. 1322, dated the 22nd April 1872.

From—Colonel B. E. BACON, Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India, Military Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal

I AM directed to forward, for such notice as the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor may deem necessary, the accompanying copy of papers* on the subject of the alleged plundering of certain villages by a body of about 25 armed Cashmerians or Kukanese in the neighbourhood of Titalya, and to request that His Honor may be moved to furnish the Government of India in this Department with any available information in the matter.

* Quarter Master General No 1247 C, dated 17th April 1872, and enclosure

No 1322 A.

COPY of the foregoing forwarded to the Home Department for information.

Office Memorandum No 2334, dated the 14th May 1872

With reference to the endorsement from the Military Department No 1322 A dated the 22nd ultimo, relative to the alleged plunder of certain villages by a body of Cashmerians or Kukanese, the undersigned is directed to request that this Department may be furnished with a copy of the report on the subject which may be submitted by the Government of Bengal.

E. C. DAYLEY,

Secretary to the Govt of India

To the Military Department.

No 2640, dated the 25th April 1872

From—C BERNARD, Esq, Offg Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

To—The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

In reply to your letter No 1322 of the 22nd instant, I am directed to submit a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, containing all the information that has yet reached this Government on the subject of the alleged oppressive behaviour of a body of armed Kukanese in the neighbourhood of Titallya and showing the action which this Government is taking in respect of these men

From Commissioner Cooch Behar
No. 58 of 3rd April 1872
No. 58 of 6th ditto.
No. 60 of 9th ditto,
with enclosures.
To Commissioner of Cooch Behar No. 261,
of this day's date
To all Commissioners, &c., Nos. 2610
to 2618 of this day's date.

No 56, dated Julpigoree, the 3rd April 1872

From—Colonel J C HAUGHTON, C. S. I., Commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RECENTLY the Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree received a communication from the Officer Commanding 16th Native Infantry copy of which is annexed, intimating that on arrival at Titallya he had been informed of the appearance of a number of persons there, whose illegal violence had caused the persons attending the Titallya fair to close their shops, and he was appealed to for protection. The presence of the regiment appears to have effectually put a stop to the panic caused by the presence of these persons and additional police were sent out to preserve order and to send in offenders. In the meantime a body, numbering about thirty-eight men, women and children appeared at this station, whom I believe to be the persons and on this point I have

no doubt, from perusal of their documents and comparison of them with the copies forwarded by the Officer Commanding the 16th Native Infantry.

2 The men speak of themselves as Cashmerees or Kokanese, settled in Cashmere. One of them, fairer than the rest, said that his family were from Kokan, but had been settled for two generations in Cashmere at Sheragullee. I have no means of testing his statement. Two others, who voluntarily appeared before me, seemed to me to be unmistakably natives of the South of Persia. One of them this day told another adventurer, to whom I shall refer hereafter, that he was one of a body of five hundred who came from Kuman, in Persia, some four years ago.

3 It appears to be the policy of these people to move rapidly from place to place, living chiefly by thefts and petty violence. They avoid thus the action of the law regarding persons *lurking* in a district having no ostensible means of livelihood. The people to whom I am now referring profess to deal in ponies, precious stones, and pearls. The stock exhibited to the Deputy Commissioner of the latter articles consisted of what they admitted were glass imitations of stones and sham pearls. They talk of going to Sylhet and Dacca to buy elephants, thence to Madras. They have cash Rs 500, and seven guns, for which they hold licenses from Alipore, Hooghly, and Purneah. These, I have reason to believe from the information of a spy sent among them are kept for trade, bought where they can get them cheap, to be re-sold where they can get a profit.

4. I have this day a telegram from the Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar intimating that a similar body, who now call themselves Cashmerees, numbering fifty-two souls, have come to Cooch Behar. They are described as "similar to those who appear annually". They came escorted from Rungpore by police, and are now detained pending orders.

5 I have no doubt but the gang now spread abroad are members of a large body, which are reported to have come from the South of Persia some years ago by ship to Kutch, and everywhere proved to be a nuisance. Then, as now, they were passed on from district to district by the police. In some districts police did not take cognizance of them, in other districts they did. They passed through Cooch Behar and up to Gowhattee, where they became embroiled with the villagers in consequence of some petty acts of plundering, and where, as they acknowledge to me, one of their number was imprisoned for culpable homicide. These persons then professed to live chiefly by alms, now it would seem that they are sturdy beggars, and snatch and pilfer where they cannot obtain what they ask.

6 The conduct of the police at Titulya appears to have been extremely unsatisfactory, and will be a subject of separate report. The idea of getting up a subscription to get rid of the rogues, and of introducing them to wealthy persons, from whom to exact alms, is, I trust, novel.

7 This day the Deputy Commissioner of Cooh Bebar has informed me that he had arrested an individual calling himself an Arab, and a native of Medina, on whom two copies of the proclamation previously referred to were found, and whom he has detained pending instruction. There can be little doubt that this person, like others who have been mentioned in previous communications is engaged in circulating a proclamation which requires all who hear it to disseminate it on pain of eternal damnation, and has committed an offence under Section 508 of the Penal Code

8 This day also two Mahomedans calling themselves Arabs one of whom I believe, to be an Arab, appeared before me asking aid to enable them to reach Bombay as they had been engaged in mercantile speculations and had lost their property. One appeared to be a respectable Mahomedan of Arabia or the Gulf. He affected to speak nothing but Arabic which I cannot speak. The other, evidently a man of inferior class, spoke Persian freely and stated their case. From the demeanour of the principal man, I am of opinion that he is probably a religious fanatic who has engaged the inferior as his guide or servant. The latter related to me without reserve his conversation with the *soldisant* Kokanese, which, coupled with my own observations, left no doubt, but that they were mainly from the South of Persia.

9 It is not practicable for Magistrates ordinarily to get such information against these foreigners as will enable them to deal with them legally and efficiently. As yet the law does not appear to apply to such cases except on complaint. The so-called Kokanese have an ostensible means of livelihood. They do like the gypsies at home (now), profess to trade. They do no doubt sell imitation gems and pearls; they do sell if they do not buy ponies they move so rapidly that the police can scarcely get anything tangible against them under the law before they are out of reach and as a rule their offences are of a class which render it much better for those concerned to put up with the short enduring evil than come and spend days at the Magistrate's court in prosecuting complaints.

10 It is certainly not to the credit of our Government that people of this sort are allowed to roam about from year to year, an undoubted nuisance, without scarcely any check upon them who parade the orders showing that they are suspected persons as permissions to travel. We have made laws for the repression of European vagrants but I know of none which can be applied to the classes I have described, which are of immediate application. Ship masters as far as I am aware, may import any number of foreign vagrants not being Europeans, without question into any port in India and the fact of the Mahomedan pilgrimages after which a very large proportion of the pilgrims return as mendicants, will account for this.

11 I have mentioned these two classes of persons together because it appears to me that one course ought to be applied to both. The Act regarding foreigners, No. III of 1861, seems to be the only one

which can be applied to them, but it requires a notification from the Governor General in Council, which, unless limited, would affect a great number of people, Europeans as well as Asiatics, to whom it would be excessively undesirable to apply it. There are numerous bands of men from Cabool, Kandahar, Ghuznee, Peshawar, Dehra Ishmail Khan, and the Derajat, Cashmere, and probably from many other quarters, who are inoffensive and engage in *bond fide* trade, to whom the application of the law quoted would be very troublesome, and who give no trouble to the public.

12. The gipsy class are not comprehended in the Act No. XXVII. of 1871.

The religious fanatics cannot be dealt with unless Act III. of 1864 be put into execution.

13. I will only say, in conclusion, that it appears to me highly desirable that executive officers should be armed with higher powers than they now possess in dealing with such tribes or individuals. The tribes or individuals appearing in Cooch Behar will be detained pending the orders of Government. There can, to my mind, be no question, but that both classes greatly trouble the rural population—the one by petty thefts and violence, the other by pretences to sanctity and authority, under cover of which they are now disturbing the minds of the people.

No. 65, dated Camp Titallya, the 25th March 1872.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel GIRDLESTONE, Commanding 16th Lucknow Regiment.

To—The Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree.

I HAVE the honour to report that, on arrival here this morning, some ryots and villagers, as also Mr. Webb, a merchant here, complained that a party of twenty-five armed Cashmerees or Kokanese had been plundering them, and that in consequence a fair, which was to have been held this day, was stopped, the villagers shutting their shops and not producing their goods. I believe the arrival of my regiment has restored confidence to some extent. These men are armed with double-barrelled guns and rifles, and have a good deal of gold jewellery about them. They have a pass signed by some authority at Lahore in 1870. They appear to have travelled through Gwalior, Delhi, Moradabad, Calcutta, Dacca, and Dinagapore. At the latter place I hear they were detained, and their arms taken from them for a time.

They say they are going to Sylhet to purchase elephants. I consider this statement very questionable, as they were nearer to Sylhet when they were at Dacca. They are a villanous looking set, and I give this information as I think the Government should be informed of it.

I believe they are going through Julpigoree shortly. I have included the above information in a report to the Officer Commanding the Eastern Frontier District, as also to the Quarter Master General of the Army.

No 58, dated Julpigore, the 6th April 1872

From—Colonel J C HAUGHTON, C S I, Commissioner of the
Cooch Behar Division.

To—The Offg Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial (Political) Department.

In continuation of my letter No 58 of 3rd instant I have now the honour to forward the statements of the two individuals calling themselves Arabs found here. It will be seen that one Shaik Mahomed, who is a sturdy young man, admits that he came to Calcutta solely for the purpose of begging. I have ascertained that the other was at Darjeeling more than a year ago his story that he came to trade, appears to me very doubtful for cotton cloth (*pyjama*) and silk are not, I believe, exports from the Persian Gulf to India. He also professes to know the man detained at Cooch Behar and says he is a horse-dealer but from the report of the Deputy Commissioner and the man's own statement it would appear that this is incorrect. I beg to forward the documents in original.

Statement of SYUD MAHOMED SHIVEREE, son of IBRAHIM HOSSEIN, native of Bagdad

I LIVED in my own country by trade. My ancestors were respectable people of Bagdad. In 1287 *Hyree* I came to India in ship *Shah Skigof* (?) for the purpose of trade. I went from Bombay to Banda, where I lost all my property by robbery. I went from Banda to Darjeeling in search of employ, but got none. I am now seeking employment, or the means of returning to my country. I have only come to this place for the reasons stated. I came from my own country alone. If I get the means of returning to my country, I will go by Rungpore to Calcutta and thence to Bagdad or if I get employment here I will remain here. My goods consisted of cloths (cotton) and silk. This statement I have written with my own hand. At Darjeeling I met Abdool Ruzzak and Dewan Nabee Bux. I do not know any one else.

Statement of SHAIK MAHOMED, son of SHAIK ANDOOLA, resident of Meina

I CAME seven months ago on a ship to Calcutta from my own country. The reason was I am in debt at home. I therefore came to Bengal intending to beg from the *Sahiban*. I have no other object. I came alone. I stayed ten or fifteen days in Calcutta and came by Bardwan and Purneah to this. If I get the means it is my intention to return home; if not, I will go by Rungpore and Dinagepore to Bombay and trade. I do not know how to read or write. There is no one who knows me in this country. I have travelled begging five days here and ten there.

No 160 dated Cooch Behar, the 3rd April 1872.

From—T. SMITH, Esq, Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar.

To—The Commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division.

In continuation of my telegram sent to you this morning, I have the honour to report, for your information and orders, that I have detained, under police surveillance, an Arab fakcer from Medina, named Syed Ahmed.

2. The fact of this fakcer being in Cooch Behar at the house of Sahibuddeen, Mooktear, was accidentally discovered yesterday by myself, his arrival not being known to the police or to any of the State officials, although he came here about a week ago.

3. The Fozdarree Ahelkar, acting on my instructions, took possession of the fakcer's books and papers yesterday. Among the latter have been found one Hindoostanee and one Bengali copy of the proclamation (concerning Mahomed Suleh's dream and the *Heaven*), which has been widely circulated in this part of the country, and a translation of which was forwarded to you lately under demi-official cover.

4. A copy of the fakcer's statement, taken at my request to-day by the Dewan, is forwarded herewith.

5. The man is evidently an Arab, and, as far as one can judge from appearance, seems to be simply a religious mendicant. At present the only ground of suspicion against him is his having copies of the above-mentioned proclamation in his possession.

Statement made by SYED AHMED HANIZ, dated Cooch Behar, the 3rd April 1872.

I AM a resident of Medina. My father, Syed Rezoan, first used to live at Bagdad; he afterwards left that place and took up his abode at Medina. He is dead. I left Medina about a year ago, embarked on board a ship at Jeddah and landed in Bombay. Afterwards I came to Calcutta in the month of *Shahban* (October). In Calcutta I used to live in a musjid. I then went to Dacca, where I saw different Mahomedan gentlemen. I lived at Gunny Mee's for two or three days. Afterwards I came to the house of Azim Chowdhry, of Dulai, where I finished the Ramzan ceremony. From Dulai I went to Nattoie, there I lived in the musjid of Russeed Mee. I came next to Chowgong. The Hindoo Rajah of that place was very kind to me. I travelled then to Bogra, and thence to Rungpore. I do not know the names of all the different places I went to. I came here *via* Mahpoie and Kankina. I reached this on Thursday last, and first went to the musjid, I was then told that there was a Mooktear Sahib who was very kind-hearted, and that I might live with him. I afterwards went over to this Mooktear's, where I was received kindly. I came to India with the object of receiving alms (*kharrat*). In different places gentlemen paid me money for my expenses.

People gave me money for their own spiritual benefit. I sent Rs. 250 home for my wife and children. I intend to go to Assam and if I live I would return home, but this life is transitory, and I do not know whether I shall live or not.

I had come to India on another occasion. A paper in Persian was delivered to me at the time while I was at Sylhet. I could not read this paper, as I did not know Persian. When I returned home this paper went with me. It relates to the false rumour about the *keamul*. I do not know the name of the person who delivered the paper to me. In Arabia I asked people about the *keamul*; they said that the rumour was totally false.

This time when I came to Dula, people asked me about the *keamul*. I said that the rumour was groundless. There is a man named Mahomed Saleh who lives sometimes at Mocha and sometimes at Medina; he is a learned man. I never put him any questions about the *keamul*. We met each other after my return from Sylhet to Arabia.

I do not exactly remember in what year I went to Sylhet, and how long I remained in India at the time. This is the second time I have come to India from Sylhet. I took with me a quantity of *agur* wood. I used to live in the masjid there. I never went to Abdul Kadir's, as he is not liberal to fakeers.

I cannot say where I got the Bengali paper about the *keamul*; some Mahomedans might have given it to me. It is customary amongst us to receive papers delivered in the name of *Ulla*.

I cannot say how the rumour about the *keamul* originated. I am conversant with the Arabian language only, and can speak a little Hindi.

Taken by me,

KALIKA DASS DUTT,

Dewan

No. 60, dated Julpigoree, the 9th April 1872

From—Colonel J. C. HAYGTON, C. S. I., Commissioner of the
Cooch Behar Division.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial
Department.

With reference to my letter, number and date as per margin, I have
No. 60, dated 3rd April 1872 the honour to state the gang of
Persian-speaking people, calling
themselves Cashmerees or Kokanese the main subject of it at this place,
left of their own accord for Rungpore on the 3rd instant. On arriving
near the frontier they detached two of the gang to Cooch Behar, where
they were arrested on arrival. The gang, instead of pursuing their

which had been to Raipur, turned off into Cooh Behar where they will be detained pending the order of Government. The entire number at Cooh Behar will be about twenty-five.

2. This Officer is greatly established that it is very deficient in the ordinary records—the orders of Government. I have, however, a very distinct impression that the issue of *rahdari* perwannahs, which the people possess, was prohibited a good many years ago. They have made good capital of the document given to them, and everywhere permit them to travel.

3. It will be seen from the document annexed that the documents, or copies of documents, given to them from October 1871 to 1st March 1872 have the tendency to legalize them, and that the gang have gradually increased. There are now men of 2 to 7, and their number from 16 to 18. The order of the Magistrate of Purneah of 1st March 1872 only prohibits them, but to a certain extent accredits their documents for some 6 months and 6 months article, of which they appear to have only imitation here, representing a very small value.

4. I believe these orders are not permissive, and, further, rarely read. They are freely exhibited to pass one from the authorities, to travel unopposed, to be supplied with provisions, and so forth.

5. So much of the gang as visit Cooh Behar will be detained there pending the order of Government. They have probably recruited from many sources in their wandering, but I have no doubt the main body are members of a larger number who came from Persia and Kurrachee some years ago.

6. I would recommend—

(1)—That every one found in Bengal be sent back, if possible, to the place he came from at once.

(2)—That they may not be allowed to carry arms under any circumstances.

(3)—That Magistrates be prohibited from giving *rahdari* perwannahs or licenses to travel to any but Envoys from Foreign States duly accredited to frontier authorities, and passed on by them.

From—PERRIN, Kotwal of Khairpore.

To—All the Police Officers.

HAFIZ KHAN, of Kokan, Zillah Cashmere.—It appears from a robakaree from the Superintendent of Police of Jullundhur, dated 12th November 1870, which was given to him according to the orders of the Governor General in Council, the man with his followers arrived here. It appears from the contents of this perwannah that it is absolutely necessary that two constables should remain with them. A guard of constables has come here with these travellers; therefore this document

is given to them with a view that all the officials will be pleased to render them assistance. Dated 19th April 1871

Last of persons—Men, women, and children, numbering sixteen

(ILLEGIBLE.)

Orders of the Magistrate of Rewari

TO ALL THE GOVERNMENT POLICE OFFICERS BETWEEN HASNA TO ALLAHABAD
AND PATNA

WHEREAS Woojir Khan and Ali Khan with about twenty or thirty two people—men, women, and children—natives of "Kahamo", mountaineers of ilakan Cashmore, have this day arrived here from the direction of Jeypore for the purpose of going to Allahabad the per wonnahs or other documents which these people possess, which were given to them by the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, District Superintendent of Police Jalandhar, and the Lahore Government have been perused, ordering that no one may interfere with them, and to protect them by the aid of police Therefore it is hereby ordered that all and all will conduct them safely within their respective jurisdiction to Allahabad so that no one may prevent their movement. Price must be realized and paid for any rations, &c., they may take Dated 16th October 1871

(ILLEGIBLE.)

Magistrate

Order of the Joint Magistrate of Zillah Saran

TO ALL OFFICIALS

WHEREAS Gool Mahomed, Jemadar native of Cashmere with twenty five persons, with horses and two guns are travelling for the purpose of trade this order is given so that no obstacles may be thrown in their way They may be supplied with *raised* on payment. Dated 6th January 1872

(ILLEGIBLE.)

Joint Magistrate

Order of the Deputy Magistrate of Purneah

TO THE POLICE OFFICERS

WHEREAS Hazeer Khan and his companions, natives of Cashmere, numbering twenty five souls are travelling for the purpose of trade from zillah to zillah, they have with them ponies for riding and two guns This order is given to them in order that no one will interfere with them,

and cause *passuds* to be given on paying for the same. Dated 26th February 1872.

EDWARD STUART,
Deputy Magistrate.

Order of the Magistrate of Purneah.

TO THE OFFICERS OF POLICE BETWEEN PURNEAH AND MALDAH.

WHEREAS Gool Mahomed Khan, Jemadar of Kokan, Zillah Cashmere, with twenty-five souls, including women and children, with two guns and ponies, for the purpose of trading in pearl, turquois, *nade ali*, &c., is now going *via* Maldah to Sylhet, he holds perwannahs given by the officials of Sarun, Tihoat and Ghazeepore, therefore you are hereby warned against interfering with him or his people, he should be supplied with articles of food on his paying for the same.

This must be observed that this perwannah is not given to oppress any one. The meaning of this perwannah is this—that if these people do not oppress any one, they may also not be oppressed by any one. Dated 1st March 1872.

J. B. WORGAN,
Magistrate of Purneah.

No. 2645, dated the 25th April 1872.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

To—The Commissioner of Cooch Behar.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters noted in the margin regarding a lawless band of foreigners, said to be Kokanese or Persians, found wandering in the District of Julpigoree and in Cooch

Behar, and also regarding two religious mendicants, calling themselves Arabs, found in Cooch Behar.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor has decided on dealing with both these sets of men under the provisions of Act III. of 1864, and I am to forward orders in writing directing them to remove themselves from British India by a route to be filled in by you and reported to this Office. You are also requested to fill in the names of these foreigners in the schedules attached to the orders of removal, and to warn the Magistrates of all the districts along the prescribed route, in order that the police may keep them under surveillance during their passage through British territory.

foreigners, who are of superior physique to the natives of this country, should not be allowed to roam in this way through Bengal, and recommend that they be sent back to their own country.

4 To this end the Inspector General of Police was last November directed to have both the gang at Bogra and that at Caragolah removed to and kept under police surveillance in the Bhargulpore District, pending the orders of Government for their disposal.

5 The Commissioner of Bhargulpore now reports the arrival at Bhargulpore of both these gangs numbering 105 souls; states that they are very troublesome, and that it is exceedingly difficult to manage them. He also forwards the papers found upon them (as by the enclosed list) which appear to be only passes granted to individual members of the gang to carry arms, &c., and asks for the issue of early orders for their disposal.

6 In the orders of the Government of India quoted on the margin, it was decided to treat such bands under the provisions of Act III of 1864 which enables Govern-

ment to order them to remove themselves from British India, but this plan is by no means satisfactory. It is always necessary to depute police to remain with them and the police force of these Provinces is hardly strong enough to enable the local officers to do this conveniently. Expense is invariably thrown upon Government, which is glad to pay their railway fares to be the sooner rid of them.

7 This is the third gang of wandering foreigners who have visited Bengal since 1868, and it would seem that these Provinces are liable to further incursions from similar bands. The Lieutenant Governor thinks that some uniform system should be followed by the Local Governments of the Punjab and the North Western Provinces in granting passes to such men to visit British India, and that a check should be placed at the frontier upon their incursions.

8 It has been suggested that the present party should be sent round by sea to Kurrachee. But if His Excellency in Council approve the Lieutenant Governor will under Section 3 Act III of 1864 direct them to remove themselves through the North Western Provinces and the Punjab out of British India the names of the districts through which they should pass being settled hereafter in communication with the other Governments concerned. And I am to request that in that case the necessary instructions may be issued to those Governments to send them across the border to their own country.

List of papers of the first batch of Cashmerees

- 1 License in English dated 10th December 1870 granted by the Assistant Magistrate of Mirzapore to Bahadoor Khan Jamsidar a resident of Cashmere, to carry arms—one gun and one sword for one year

2.	License in English, dated 13th December 1870, granted by the Officiating Joint Magistrate of Benares, to Gholam Abbas, a resident of Cashmere, to carry arms—one gun	...	1
3.	License in English, dated 14th December 1870, granted by the Officiating Joint Magistrate of Benares, to Bahadoor Khan Jamadai, a resident of Cashmere, to carry arms—one gun and one sword, for one year	... ..	1
4.	Roobocary in Hindustani (or a certificate), dated 21st December 1870, granted by the Assistant Magistrate of Ghazee-pore, to Gholam Abbas, a resident of Cashmere, to carry arms in Ghazee-pore in accordance with terms of license marked 2	.	1
5.	License in Hindustani, dated 4th January 1871, granted by the Joint Magistrate of Sarun, to Mahomed Khan, a resident of Cashmere, to carry a gun on a journey	. . .	1
			—
			5
			—

List of papers of the second batch of Cashmerees.

6.	License in English, dated 7th July 1870, granted by the Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of (not read), to Malik Khan, a resident of Cashmere, to keep one gun	...	1
7.	License in Hindustani, dated 4th January 1871, granted by the Joint Magistrate of Sarun, to Morad Khan, of Cashmere, to carry a gun on a journey	. . .	1
			—
			2
			—

Bengal Proceedings Nos 299 and 300

No 8406, dated Fort William, the 13th November 1872.

From—Colonel J R. PUGH, Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces.

To—The Offg Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

WITH reference to your No 5927, dated 25th ultimo, on the subject of certain gangs of Cashmerees or other foreigners who have been frequently found wandering about the Lower Provinces during the last two or three years, I have the honour to report as follows.

2 There have been two distinct bands, and it seems very doubtful whether these bands have ever had any connection the one with the other. The first of these to be noticed is that which was deported from Cooch Behar, Purneah, &c., through Bhaugulpore. This party it would seem, at the time they were sent from the Cooch Behar Division, consisted of 91 individuals—men, women and children; but by the time they had got to Shahabad, from whence they went on to Ghazepore, they had increased to 136 persons; doubtless stragglers were picked up on the roads, who found it convenient to return to their homes, and thus to have *raised* &c., provided for them along the road. This was the party that gave some trouble at the Doonraon railway station at the end of last July. It has now passed into the North West Provinces.

3 The second band is that which has given rise to recent correspondence and which is still giving trouble in Bogra and the adjacent districts.

4 It would appear from the statements made on several different occasions and in several different districts, that this body consisted originally of about 110 persons—men, women and children; that they started from Cashmere some three years ago—that after travelling in the Punjab, the North West, and (probably) the Central Provinces they made their way into Bengal by Allahabad Ghazepore, &c. They then visited several of the Behar districts from whence they proceeded to Bogra and Mymensing. They certainly passed through Bogra in March or April 1871. From Mymensing they seem to have gone to Naraingunge; thence through Comillah to Chittagong and Arracan and by steamer to Rangoon then to have gone to Toungoo, and thence by land bringing ponies &c. with them through Arracan to Chittagong, where they arrived in March last.

5 The letter received from the District Superintendent of Chittagong is so vague that but little information can be gained from it as to the movements of the gang between May 1871 (when they first appeared in the Chittagong District) and March 1872. The District Superintendent seems to have been under the impression that during the whole of that time they were hanging about on the skirts of the Chittagong District whereas in reality during that period they made their journey to Burma and back. The Magistrate of Chittagong has been asked for further information.

6 On leaving Chittagong they separated into two bands—one consisting, it is said by the Magistrate of Chittagong, of 75 or 80 persons which went to Comillah, the other of 48 which took a route by Noacolly. The latter body went through the Comillah and Sylhet Districts to Cuttack, and thence to Cherrapoonjee and Shillong. This party after leaving Noacolly also went through the District and station of Comillah but did not visit the latter station of Sylhet. They arrived at Shillong at the latter end of May last and then numbered 47 souls. There appears to be some difficulty as to where this party was during nearly the whole month of May. The Magistrate of Sylhet was evidently

unaware of their having been in this district at all. The other and larger party took a more direct route through Comillah, and arrived at Sylhet in the beginning of April, remaining there till the middle of June. They were reported when they left Comillah to number about 65 souls.

7. I am myself under the impression that small detached parties of two and three at a time passed backwards and forwards between these two main bodies, and that this accounts for the slight discrepancies as to numbers which appear in the several reports.

8 It has been seen that the smaller party, consisting of 47 persons, arrived at Shillong in May. They then stated that two of their number had gone to Sylhet, and they were waiting for them.

9 On the 19th of June a party of 41 arrived at Gowhatty, and they were subsequently joined by 77 more, making a total of 118, so that in some way or other their numbers had increased between the time they broke into two parties on the frontier of the Chittagong District, and the time they reunited in the neighbourhood of Gowhatty. From Gowhatty a party of first 11, and afterwards 60, went down towards Gawalparah, and the remaining 47 went through Nowgong to Seeksagui. It has been reported by the Commissioner of Assam that these also went off in two parties on the 12th and 22nd September. They appear to have united again at Serajunge, or somewhere in the neighbourhood, and the recent reports from Julpigorie and from Bogia show that 75 souls are now in the Bogra District, and 33 at Julpigorie. This accounts for nearly the whole party.

10. Wherever they have gone in the Lower Bengal districts, they seem to have miscondacted themselves. There were serious complaints against them in Chittagong, in Noacolly, in Sylhet, in the Khasi Hills, in Assam, and now in Bogia. Two special reports, lately received from the last mentioned district, are hereto attached. There can be little doubt whatever that they support themselves chiefly by robberies and thefts, and it is more than probable that through fear many offences committed by them are never brought to light. In the month of February last a party of them reached Luckhee Serai, and attempted to get kids and other articles at their own price. The villagers rushed to the railway station, and the Bengalee station-master at once telegraphed to Jamalpore that the *Sonthals were attacking his station*. Upon this, the volunteers at Jamalpore were forthwith turned out, and would actually have been sent up the line by a special train, had not a European fortunately arrived at Lukhee Serai and telegraphed down the real facts of the case. From the above it may be easily imagined the terror they cause in the villages of Lower Bengal. It seems most desirable, therefore, that such gangs should be stopped as soon as they enter British territories. These and similar bodies have apparently come away from the Punjab with the consent at least of the local authorities. It has hitherto been the custom either to take no notice of them, or to pass them on under the surveillance of the police.

BENGAL POLICE

SPECIAL REPORT OF CRIME

No 14—(First Report)

Bogra, the 16th October 1872

Description of offences and names of parties concerned.	No. of Persons.		Amount of property plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Statement of the nature of crime the conduct of police and measures taken to arrest and bring offender to punishment.
	Supposed to be bona fide.	Arrested.			
<p>SUMMARY.</p> <p>Arrival of the Bogra District of a gang of foreigners.</p> <p>Date and hour of receipt of intelligence at district head quarters.</p> <p>3 P M, 16th October 1872.</p>					<p>Sub-Inspector Lalla Bangshi Gopal in charge of the Sherepore Police Station, reports that at 10 P M yesterday intelligence reached him of the arrival that day in the town of Sherepore of gang of some 80 or 90 Cashmerees (males and females) with ponies. The foreigners had come from the direction of the South. The Sub-Inspector further reports that 17 or 18 women of the gang had entered the house of Minno a prostitute during her absence from home, and after breaking open a tin box in her dwelling house had possessed themselves of property valued at Rs 93-8. The persons of several of the gang were subsequently searched but no stolen property was forthcoming. The Sub-Inspector states that the gang oppress the people and intimidate those who show any disposition to resist their oppressions by bumping their own children against the ground, apparently with a view of leading the inhabitants to fear that false charges of hurt will be subsequently lodged against them in consequence.</p>

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2 This report has been submitted under instructions from the Magistrate, and agreeably to the provisions of Inspector General's circular No 11 of 1872 with a view to the depopulation of the foreigners. Under the Magistrate's orders the police have also been directed to report whether they have any *substantial* business or trade; also where they come from, and what language they talk.

3 I have deputed the Divisional Inspector to the spot and I am also sending an escort of one head constable and eight men to watch the movements of the gang.

I A VINES,
District Superintendent of Police

No. 1020, dated Bogra, the 16th October 1872

Endorsed by the District Superintendent of Police.

FORWARDED to the Magistrate for despatch to the Office of the Inspector General of Police. The Magistrate is solicited to (if necessary) superscribe the cover sending on the report.

No. 14 A, dated Bogra, the 16th October 1872.

Endorsed by the Officiating Magistrate of Bogra.

FORWARDED in original to the Office of the Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces. A duplicate goes by this post to the Commissioner of Rajshahye

As far as my present information goes, these people do not seem to have any adequate means of earning a livelihood. I have called for particulars, and shall submit a further report as soon as I receive fuller information.

A second charge of theft has been brought against them, and appears true.

My present opinion is that they should be deported, but I will report further on this point.

BENGAL POLICE.

SPECIAL REPORT OF CRIME.

No. 14 — (Second Report)

Presence of a gang of foreigners and dacoity, Section 395, Indian Penal Code, Bogra, the 26th October 1872.

Description of offence and names of parties concerned	No of PRISONS		Amount of property plundered	Amount of property recovered	Statement of the nature of crime, the conduct of police and measures taken to arrest and bring offender to punishment
	Supposed to have been concerned	Arrested			
Dacoity — Section 395, Indian Penal Code	10	10	Rs A P 20 3 0		In continuation of my previous report I have learned that the vagrants in question are Cashmeeres. They talk Hindustani very faintly, and they state they have been travelling now between two and three years. The same gang passed through this district in March last, when they stated that they were on
Complainant					
Mataru Kagnahia, on behalf of Tona Bewa					
(1) Shapasandah Aurut					
(2) Fatema Aurut					
(3) Khanemi Aurut					
(4) Bara Surifaunesa Aurut					
(5) Chota ditto ditto					
(6) Gulnesa Aurut					
(7) Bara Gulbame Aurut.					
(8) Chota ditto ditto					
(9) Shiar Bano Aurut					
(10) Shambi Aurut					

their way to Sylhet to purchase elephants. Their arrival was duly reported to the Commissioner—*vide* special report No. 6 of 1872, first and second report.

In my forwarding memorandum I noted that they appeared to be of much the same character as a gang that was deported from Balasore under the orders of Government, some years ago. It was also stated in that report that the vagrants, after entering this district, were charged with having committed a theft in Rajshahye and that subsequently it was alleged that some women of the party had committed a theft within the limits of the Adāmdighi Police Station. No property, however, covered by either charge was found in their possession.

The Commissioner, however in his No 13 of the 2nd April 1872 replied that the band had passed through other districts and that the men on the whole seemed well conducted and that they should be watched out of the district, and notice of their departure sent ahead when they moved on.

They were accordingly watched by the police, and shortly afterwards left this district for Mymensing.

On the present occasion they had no sooner entered the district than, as stated in my special report No 14 A, two charges of theft were brought against them—the one case occurring at Sherpur, and the other at Shajapur, about five miles from Bogra.

The Sherpur case appears to be a true one but is still under inquiry.

Some women of the party appear to have entered a prostitute's house there and to have detained her in conversation while others of the party robbed her of ornaments to the value of Rs 93 8.

The second case I have myself investigated judicially. Two women are charged with entering a house during the absence of all the inmates, except an old woman, the complainant.

Some of them surrounded her, clamorously demanding eggs and fowls. Meanwhile another woman of the party entered a house several others remaining at the door. The old woman cried out that they were looting her house and four witnesses who were smoking close by came up in time to see the trespasser leave from the house.

The witnesses who seem to have been afraid of the women, moved on one side and allowed the band to retire.

Immediately after their departure the old woman went into her house and found that a pair of armlets of silver and a nose ring of gold both of which she had seen that day very shortly before the arrival of the band were missing from the earthenware vessel in her rice bin, in which they had been placed.

The one who entered the house and five others have been satisfactorily identified.

The complainant Tona Aunat states that she tried to go into the house, but that the women pushed her back.

I have therefore no doubt that the woman was wrongfully restrained, and that by the aid of the wrongful restraint the theft of the ornaments was effected.

The offence, as established by the evidence, therefore amounts to dacoity.

The accused endeavoured to make it appear that they had been charged by the villagers because they drank at a village well near the high road, and also because two of their ponies trespassed on a rice-field near the ground on which they subsequently halted, but as there is no well near the high road in the *parah* in which the complainant lives, and as the halting ground is three miles beyond the said *parah*, it is clear that the defence is a mere excuse.

It is quite certain that the villagers would only have been too glad to get rid of the foreigners, and would never have pursued them, as stated, for miles.

I should add that complaint of this offence was made by Mataru Kaggachi at the police station within two or three hours of its occurrence, that the divisional Inspector started at once for their camp, and stationing a guard over it, proceeded to the scene of the offence.

The next morning, accompanied by the witnesses, he returned to their camp, whereon confronting the witnesses with the women of the gang, ten of the accused were identified by them. The camp was also searched, but the stolen property was not found. Two lumps of silver were found, but they did not correspond in weight with the stolen property.

I have heard the following particulars regarding the gang generally.

The men have large sums of money in rupees and goldmohurs, some of them having as much as 100 goldmohurs each. They have, however, no ostensible means of livelihood save trade in ponies and in mock jewels.

It is exceedingly improbable that so large a gang could support itself by such means, and it is quite certain that they could not have thus honestly amassed the large sums which they possess. In fact, the villagers remarked to me with much force that they themselves found it hard enough to make both ends meet by honest labour, and that it was clear that these strangers, who had no occupation, but possessed large sums of money, were nothing but robbers.

The men state that on leaving Bogra they went *via* Mymensingh, Comillah and Chittagong, to Aracan, and that they returned by nearly the same route.

Curiously enough I met on the same day on which I visited the scene of the theft a party of natives of Chittagong who had come up to catch kingfishers. I asked them whether the Cashmerees had visited Chittagong, and they said that they had, and had committed many

their way to Sylhet to purchase elephants. Their arrival was duly reported to the Commissioner—*vide* special report No 6 of 1872, first and second report.

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thefts there, the women of the party entering houses and engaging the inmates in conversation, during which valuables were mysteriously spirited away

In conclusion, I beg to recommend that the whole party be deported to Cashmere. I presume that it will be the wish of Government that the women who are charged in this particular case should be dealt with according to law in the usual manner. I should, therefore, commit them for trial at the sessions which commence on the 4th proximo, unless I should receive instructions to the contrary before that date.

Bengal Press, December 1872, No. 303.

No 334, dated Jolpigoree, the 15th November 1872.

From—Colonel J C HANCOCK C. S. I., Commissioner of the
Cooh Behar Division

To—The Off. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

In accordance with demi-official instructions from the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor I have directed the removal of the foreigners therein referred to to Caragola. They prove everywhere a source of annoyance and terror to the people and the women are as bad as the men and most expert thieves. Colonel Hancock has recognized the leader as one of a gang who committed depredations at Cherrapoonjee part of which gang is now at Bogra, where several members of it are said to be in jail.

I would beg to recommend that they may be sent away by sea to Kurrachee.

Bengal Press, December 1872, Nos. 304 & 305.

No 8651, dated Fort William the 9th November 1872

From—Colonel J R. PRINCE, Inspector General of Police,
Lower Provinces.

To—The Off. Secretary to the Government of Bengal
Judicial Department.

In continuation of my No 8106 dated the 12th instant, and with reference to your No 622, dated the 1st ult, I have the honour to forward for submission to the Lieutenant Governor, copy of a report from Colonel Hancock Deputy Inspector General. After a personal inspection of the men referred to his interview with them confirms what was previously reported by me.

Should the Lieutenant Governor think it necessary to deport these people I shall be inclined to advise that they be sent from Calcutta through the North Western Provinces instead of by sea.

Dated Julpigoree, the 14th November 1872.

From—Colonel H. RABAN, Deputy Inspector General of Police.

To—The Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces

IN obedience to instructions contained in your telegram of yesterday's date, I this morning paid a visit to the place where the Cashmerees or Khorasanees, as they have been called, are now camping close to the jail compound at Julpigoree.

These people are, as I anticipated, a part of the gang which lately passed through the Khasia Hills from the Sylhet District to Gowhatty, where, as reported through the Commissioner of Assam, the two bands united for a time, but again separated, a part of them consisting of thirty-three men, women and children going on to Sebsaugor, and the remainder, I believe, taking a route through the Gawalpara and Mymensingh Districts, and eventually getting to Bogra, where, as I understood, when I left Calcutta a week ago, they were detained in consequence of certain members of the gang having been arrested on a charge of illegal restraint and robbery.

On the recent breaking up of the whole main body at Gowhatty, there seems to have been a change both in the numbers and persons of the two gangs. You will have seen from the reports you already have in your possession that there are two Bahadoor Khans, who generally seem to assume the leadership of bands when the whole body separates. The party nowhere is under the leadership of the Bahadoor Khan, who conducted the first party that passed through the Khasia Hills, and whom I myself saw at Shillong. The people nowhere are, or pretend to be, ignorant of the exact whereabouts of the larger party. They seem to know of their having gone towards the Gawalpara and Mymensingh Districts, but I believe they are really unacquainted with their subsequent movements.

From all I can ascertain, both from what I read in the reports received before I left Calcutta, and from what I have been told by the people themselves, both here and at Shillong, I am of opinion that the one gang left Cashmere about three years ago. They admit that they are not Cashmerees, and this also is tolerably evident by their appearance, but they now assert that at least the main body of them belong to Lus Beyla. They seem to be essentially a wandering people. They say that they have been backwards and forwards in Cashmere for some years past.

On the occasion of their leaving Cashmeer about three years ago, they say that they went by Jummo. They were afterwards in Bhaugulpore, thence they got in their wanderings to Jubbulpore and to Nagpore, and from thence, *via* Seonee, to Mirzapore. Their report as to this part of their wanderings is very vague. It may be stated, however, that there can be little doubt that this one particular party, one hundred and six in number, of all ages and sexes, has virtually held together from

that time to this. They account for the small difference in their numbers (for it will be remembered that they numbered 110 when they were last at Chittagong) by saying that children have been born during their journeyings and that others have died.

From Mirzapore they passed on to Ghazepore, and from thence crossed the Ganges and got into the Sarun District. The date of their passing through Sarun is fixed by a paper they have in their possession, signed by Mr Gribble, which bears date January 31st, 1871. Thence through Tajpore, to Tirhoot, on to the Purneah District, visiting neither Mozufferpore nor the sudder station of Purneah on their way, and it is noticeable that throughout a considerable part of their travels they would seem purposely to have avoided passing through the principal towns. From Purneah they made their way through Dinagepore to Bogra and thence through Jomalpore and Nussערabad (the sudder station), to Mymensingh to Naranguage and so across the Megna through Tipperah to Chittagong where on this occasion they say that they remained for about two months. From Chittagong they went on by land to Arracan and then by sea to Rangoon. They say that only two or three of their party went on to Moulmein. After remaining four or five months at Rangoon they went by land to Toungoo, and thence marched through Arracan and by Cox's Bazaar back to Chittagong. Thence as is well known they passed in two bodies—one via Comillah direct to Sylhet sudder station, the other by Noakhally and Comillah to Chattrree via the Sylhet District and so up through the Khasia Hills. The party from the station of Sylhet afterwards passed through Shillong and as has been before shewn united at Gowhaty. Their subsequent movements I have mentioned in the earlier part of my letter.

Their conduct seems to have varied in the different districts they have passed through. They have everywhere been looked on with suspicion but whilst in some districts they have undoubtedly committed serious robberies they have apparently passed through others without being guilty of any overt acts. That they gain their livelihood chiefly, if not entirely by thieving can, I think hardly be doubted.

Colonel Haughton, with whom I have been in communication thinks it desirable that these people should be deported, and he would propose I believe to send the part of the band which is now here to Caragola Ghant. If this be done I think it would be desirable to bring the remainder of the band from Bogra down to Calcutta to allow the Caragola party to join them there, and to take means for disembarking the whole body by sea to Kurrachee whence they would have little difficulty in reaching Las Ikyla when they profess to wish to go.

So far as I am able to judge this particular band had no connection with the so-called Khasians who were deported in the course of the present year. I see no reason to doubt that the account they give of their wanderings during the past three years is in the main correct. So far as I have any means of judging from the papers I saw in the

office, I should be disposed to think that this band (including the party at Bogra and the party here) is the only one which is now wandering about within the limits of the Bengal Government. I mean of course to speak of foreigners, and not of the nomadic bodies of Natts, Binds and others, who confine their wanderings to Bengal Proper.

I think it is of great importance that the authorities in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces should not permit parties, such as the Kokanese (so called) and the band with which we now have to deal, to pass beyond their borders. Such people are a much more serious evil amongst the Bengalees, who are physically unfit to cope with them, than they are amongst the more robust and manly population of the Northern and North-Western parts of India.

I have presumed that the report I have been called on to submit was intended more to prove the identity of this band with those of which we have lately heard in Chittagong, Sylhet and Assam, to say more would be merely to repeat what has already been submitted to you in several reports from Chittagong, Sylhet, and specially from Assam.

P. S—I should not have thought it necessary, even if I had the means of doing it, to attempt to enter into particulars as to the time which these people say was occupied between their leaving Cashmere and their arrival in the Provinces of Bengal. Their wanderings from January 1871 to November 1872 pretty well account for the time intermediate between those dates.

Bengal Progs, December 1872, No 306

No. 6174, dated Calcutta, the 27th November 1872

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq, Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

To—The Inspector General of Police.

In reply to your letter No. 8406 of the 13th November, and other correspondence concerning certain bands of Cashmerees at present in Lower Bengal, I am directed to request that you will have both the gangs removed from Bogra and Caiagola, respectively, to Bhaugulpore, to be there kept under surveillance, pending the further orders of Government.

No. 6475.

COPY to Commissioner of Rajshabye for information.

No. 6476.

COPY forwarded to Commissioner of Bhaugulpore for information, with a request that he will, when the Cashmerees reach Bhaugulpore, have copies taken of all passes or rahdari perwanahs which may be in their possession, and forward them without delay to this Office.

Bengal Progr., December 1872, No. 308.

No 8856, dated Fort William the 29th November 1872

From—Colonel J. R. PRUNE, Inspector General of Police,
Lower Provinces.

To—The Offg Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial
Department.

With reference to paragraph 5 of my letter No 8406, dated the 1st instant I have the honour to report for the information of the Lieutenant Governor, that I have received a communication from the Magistrate of Chittagong informing me that the Cashmerees in question entered that district from Tipperah, and that after camping at Chittagong for a few days they moved Southwards, some of them taking the steamer to Akyab

2 In February last this band was again heard of at Ramoo near Cox's Bazaar where nine of them were arrested on a charge of dacoity, and fined by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Cox's Bazaar in the sum of Rs. 250 which was at once paid into court. They were then passed on under a police escort to the Fenny River the Northern boundary of Chittagong at which place the gang divided about 30 or 35 going to Dacolly and the rest to Tipperah

3 The stay made by this gang in Chittagong was on both occasions short. The Magistrate was ignorant as to their journeyings during the interval between the date of their leaving Chittagong and that of their re-appearance at Ramoo. From other sources however, as before reported it was ascertained that they had been to Burma.

4 The Magistrate of Chittagong remarks that these Cashmerees were chiefly a nuisance from their filthy habits and pilfering propensities that the women used to obtain admittance into zenanas under pretence of conjuring &c when they would steal what they could lay their hands on and that further, the parties rebled, not wishing to have their women appear as witnesses in court did not generally complain. It was under these circumstances found necessary to watch and control their movements

No 610, dated Fort William, the 10th February 1873

From—H W WELLSLEY Esq., Offg. Under Secretary to the
Government of India Home Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial
Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 610, dated the 10th ultimo on the subject of directing a band of Heretics, wandering about Bengal, to remove themselves from British India.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that His Excellency the Governor General in Council approves of the proposal that the Lieutenant-Governor should, under Section 3 of Act III. of 1864, order these foreigners to remove themselves from British India and that His Honor should prescribe the route by which they shall go.

3. With regard to the route to be specified, I am to observe that these men are said to have originally come from Lus Beyla, but directly from Kashmir, "where they had been some time". It would be inexpedient to send them to Lus Beyla unless they wish to go there.

4. Enquiry should be made, in the first instance, whether the men wish to go to Lus Beyla, or to Kashmir, whence they came. In the former case they should be sent by rail to Bombay, and thence by steamer to Kurrachee, and in the latter case they should proceed *via* the North-Western Provinces to the Punjab.

5. As soon as the route is decided after due enquiry, notice should be given to the Local Governments through whose territories the men will have to pass.

No 3116, dated Simla, the 7th October 1873.

From—T J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN, Esq, Offg Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

In continuation of the endorsement from this Office No. 2940, dated the 12th ultimo, I am directed to forward the accompanying

* Dated 13th instant copy of a telegram* from the Commissioner in Sind, and letter† from the Government of Bengal, regarding

† No 4230, dated 15th September, and the Government of Bengal, regarding enclosures the band of Heiatee vagrants sent round from Calcutta to Sind, and to observe that as the Government of India do not hold the case to be of sufficient importance to warrant any special political measures, it is transferred for disposal to the Government of Bombay.

2. I am to remark that Section 4 of Act III of 1864 authorizes detention of foreign vagrants, who may also be dealt with under Chapter XXXVIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. If it shall appear that further and more stringent steps are needed to put an end to what may be a dangerous nuisance, His Excellency the Governor in Council will no doubt communicate his views to the Government of India.

No. 743, dated Bombay Castle, the 11th February 1874.

From—J. NUGENT, Esq, Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Dept.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Officiating Under Secretary Plowden's letter No. 3116 of the 7th October last, and

accompaniments, and in reply to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the present provisions of the law are adequate to prevent the ingress to British India of bands of Herattee vagrants,—a most objectionable class of vagrants,—and that there seems to be no reason why foreign Asiatic vagrants should not be specially dealt with by legislation, and their incarceration, deportation, and punishment on return to British India provided for in the same manner as has been done for European vagrants.

2 I am further to add that the exaction of hard labour from these vagrants when in confinement should, in the opinion of this Government also be provided for in the proposed law as has been recommended in the case of European vagrants

No 005 dated Fort William, the 23rd March 1874

From—A. C. LYALL, Esq, Secretary to the Govt of India,
Home Department.

To—The Secretary to the Govt of Bombay, Judicial Dept.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 743, dated the 11th February representing that in the opinion of your Government the present provisions of the law are not adequate to prevent the ingress to British India of bands of Herattee vagrants and that there seems to be no reason why foreign Asiatic vagabonds should not be specially dealt with by legislation.

2 His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires me to reply that the necessity for a law of this kind against a particular class requires to be clearly established by proof that the peculiar needs and circumstances which require the law counterbalance the general objections which exist against special additional legislation of this nature wherever it can be avoided. The Government of India are not at present in possession of information sufficient to show exactly in what manner the existing provisions of the law, especially those which empower security for good behaviour to be required from persons of suspicious character, have been ascertained by experiment to be inadequate or to settle precisely where the defects exist, and by what additional measures and powers (over and above those already in the hands of the executive) these defects can best be remedied. The procedure suggested by your letter on the analogy of the Act for European vagrants would probably require some considerable modifications to suit the case of Herattee vagabonds. I am therefore to request that if after full consideration of the exigencies of the case, and of the present state of the law applicable to it His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that a special Act is altogether necessary, the proposal for such an Act may be submitted with full details of the objects and reasons, and of the form which it is proposed to give to the enactment.

No. 1111, dated Fort St. George, the 8th May 1875.

From—The Honourable D. F. CARMICHAEL, Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

To—The Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

I AM directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying Proceedings* of this Government regarding certain gangs of Heiatees who were escorted from Mysore through the Bellary District and delivered to the Hyderabad authorities.

* Dated 8th May 1875, No. 1112

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No. 1112, dated Fort St. George, the 8th May 1875.

READ the following letter

No. 1983, dated Ootacamund, the 17th April 1875.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. HERN, Inspector General of Police, Madras

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of Government, a report from the Superintendent of Police, Bellary, regarding the escort of the Heiatee gangs from Mysore through the district, and their delivery to the Hyderabad authorities. I propose to pass batta to the police officers composing the escort.

No. 131—239, dated Bellary, the 8th April 1875.

From—Captain R. G. BRIGGS, Superintendent of Police, Bellary.

To—The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Central Range.

As directed in endorsement No. 1642 of Assistant Inspector General of Police on G. O. No. 673 of 20th ultimo, I have the honour to report that the gang therein alluded to, under the leadership of Vyat Ali Khan, entered this district at Kodoor on the 9th March 1875. No list nor descriptive roll was handed over to us by the Mysore escort

2. The Assistant Superintendent Mr. Goodrich happened to be close to the point at which the gang entered, and from the accounts which he received of a quarrel between two sections of the party he considered it advisable to separate them and to keep Vyat Ali Khan's gang a march ahead of the other which was under Asker Khan.

3. The two parties had had a fight near Kolar in the Mysore territory, and several of them had to be carried on account of the

wounds which they then received. The gang under Asker Khan expressed their dread of being assaulted again by the other unless they were kept apart.

4 The first party reached Anantapur on the 20th ultimo, where they were permitted to halt for two days to bury a child which died there.

5 The Assistant Superintendent found them most averse to take the route laid down, in fact, they absolutely refused at first to go other wise than by Ghooty, but after considerable demur they proceeded up by the Bellary Road.

6 Their route, as laid down by me, led outside Bellary as it was ordered by Government that they should be marched directly North, and in any case it was advisable that they should not come in here.

7 In the early stages of their march through they travelled slowly on account of their wounded thus, with stoppages they were eight days later in reaching the confines of the district than was originally intended.

8 They were with great difficulty prevented from extorting supplies from the villagers; each gang was however, closely guarded and their supplies were brought to them and issued on payment.

9 Inspector Schmidt had the supervision of both gangs, Divisional Inspectors relieving each other with the second party. This duty was well performed.

10 Vyat Ali Khan who is the leading spirit amongst them did his best to give trouble without this person they would have been much more manageable. He became their head about three years ago, supplanting Asker who had till then been their chief.

11 At each stage they purchased thirty or forty fowls and a sheep, and it required the personal supervision of Inspectors to prevent their swindling the villagers.

12 Vyat Ali Khan's party as well as the other, appeared to be quite familiar with the country; in fact they gave out that they had visited it all in twos and threes and remarked that travelling in gangs was a mistake as it attracted attention.

13. At Hoodair notwithstanding all precautions, they wilfully set their cattle to trespass on the crops for which the villagers very properly gave some of their numbers a hearty thrashing which had a most suldding effect on them.

14 They were made over one on the 2nd and the other on the 4th to the Nizam's escorts who stated that they were ordered to take them to Ahmetsabad. Asker Khan's gang however, objecting the offer in charge complied with their wish to be taken to Hyderabad (Deccan).

15 As soon as they were in the Hyderabad territory, they threatened the head of a village that they would / / it (this was at the

instigation of Vyat Ali Khan as usual), unless they presented them with a sheep and five Rupees, which the villagers thereupon paid to them

16 Vyat Ali Khan's gang is believed to be told off into three parties already with a view to early return to the Madras Presidency ; they all give out unhesitatingly that they mean to work back in a few months in twos and threes, and evidently calculate on shortly being set at large to go where they like.

17. I would respectfully suggest that should they return, as threatened, they be returned by rail at their own charge.

18. A large body of police has had to be in constant attendance on them in this district from the 9th March to the 4th April 1875 ; they would never agree to start till 9 o'clock, and gave incessant annoyance by letting their cattle stray, and by trying to stop at every village they came to.

19. I propose forwarding a bill for the expenses to which Inspector Schmidt and the escort have been put, in which opposite each individual the number of days he was absent from his station will be shown, and I would strongly recommend that batta, at the rate allowed to witnesses, may be granted to the officers composing the escort. The sub-division men were relieved at Ooravukonda ; but they especially were put to great inconvenience owing to the late notice given by the Mysore authorities of the change of route—*vide* my letter No. 84—185, dated 13th March 1875—and had no time to make any preparations for the journey. Inspector Schmidt had to hire a bandy to carry his tent, without which he would have had no means whatever of shelter, and all the party had a great deal of exposure, and a most harassing duty to perform.

* From Sub Division,—Two Inspectors,
4 Head Constables, 35 Constables
Relieved by main Division,—One Inspector,
5 Head Constables, 24 Constables

20. The escort, though it may at first sight appear large, was not more than these turbulent, unruly persons required.

ORDER THEREON.

ORDERED to be communicated to the Resident at Hyderabad, with the request that the Government of His Highness the Nizam may be requested to co-operate effectively with the British authorities in carrying out the instructions of the Supreme Government that these disorderly wandering bands shall be compelled to return to their own country, under police surveillance, by the nearest route, and not permitted to range the country

2. The papers will be communicated to the Mysore authorities, and submitted to the Government of India for information.

(True Extract.)

D. F. CARMICHAEL,

Offg. Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

No 3127, dated Bombay Castle the 28th May 1875

From—W LEEWAXSEN, Esq., Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

ADVERTISING to my telegram of yesterday, I am now directed to

1. Letter from the First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, No 218, dated 3rd May 1875, with accompaniments.
2. Letter to the Adjutant General of the Army No. G P dated 13th May 1875
3. Letter to the Magistrate of Sholapur No. G P dated 14th May 1875.
4. Ditto ditto No. 562, dated 18th May 1875.
5. Government Resolution No. 207 dated 6th May 1875
6. Letter from the First Class Magistrate of Sholapur No. 1262, dated 23rd May 1875.
7. Government Resolution No. 3003, dated 6th May 1875.
8. Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay No. 2019, dated 6th May 1875, with accompaniments.
9. Government Resolution No. 3004, dated 7th May 1875.
10. Ditto ditto No. 3120 dated 23th May 1875.

forward to you for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, copies of the correspondence given in the margin. It will be observed that the first intimation which this Government received was conveyed in the letter dated 3rd May 1875, from the First Assistant Resident of Hyderabad, announcing that 300 Heratoo vagrants would in a few days be sent under a military escort to Sholapur. It was stated that the band was to be deported in accordance with the orders of the Madras Government, but no written orders of deportation were received with the vagrants, nor has any communication on the subject been received from the Madras

Government. The foreigners were spoken of as turbulent and troublesome and from the Proceedings of the Madras Government enclosed in the letter from the First Assistant Resident Hyderabad, as well as from the statements of the party now at Sholapur these vagrants would appear to be only a portion of a larger gang, some of which are still wandering in the Deccan.

2. The first step taken by this Government was to ascertain the nationalities of the gang and to distinguish the foreigners from the residents of British India. These vagrants appear to be under the leadership of certain jemadars, and they give from time to time different accounts of their antecedents and nationalities, according as they suspect the intention of the authorities who question them. Their great object is to keep the band together. According to the latest and most reliable accounts the 200 vagrants received by the Magistrate consist of three distinct parties. One party has been already forwarded to Bombay and will be despatched this day via Kurrachee to their own country. They consist of 50 persons of whom one comes from Teheran and will be sent to Shiraz the remaining 49 composed of two jemadars 31 men 13 women and 24 children call themselves Persians and will be sent to Kurrachee. It is more than probable that they are like a large number of the band in 1870, were deported via Bombay by the Government of India.

3. Similar vagrants have been deported from time to time by this Government, but have usually found their way back, the provisions of law, as reported in Mr. Under Secretary Nugent's letter No 743, dated the 11th February 1874, being inadequate, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, to prevent the ingress or return to India of foreign Asiatic vagrants.

4. The second party now profess to be inhabitants of Cashmere, and consist, according to the details just received, of two jemadars, 28 men, 33 women, 48 children, making a total of 111. It is with a view to the early removal of this party from Sholapur that I was directed to telegraph to you yesterday. Owing to the recent disturbances in the Sooper Talook and other talooks of Poona, adjoining Sholapur, it is undesirable to embarrass the action of the Sholapur District Police by the necessity of guarding these vagrants, and their early deportation or removal from Sholapur is, in the opinion of this Government, most advisable.

5. The remainder consist of British subjects, of whom one is a lad of eighteen, who appears to have been kidnapped by a jemadar of the Cashmere party from Allahabad some ten years ago. Three men, with four women and five children, all connected with each other, complete the Indian party. They are under the leadership of one Mahad Ali, who claims to be a native of Sialkot, and when further particulars have been obtained, a reference will be made to the authorities at Allahabad and in the Punjab regarding them.

6. In conclusion, I am to observe that His Excellency the Governor in Council will not at present offer any further observations on the general subject of the ingress of these foreign vagrants, but he hopes that arrangements may be made to relieve the Sholapur Police of the necessity of guarding the gang deported thither by the Madras Government at the earliest possible date, as the monsoon is fast approaching, and the services of the police may at any time be emergently required elsewhere.

No. 218, dated Hyderabad, the 3rd May 1875.

From—Major W. TWEEDIE, First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Two gangs of Heratees, consisting of above 300 persons, who have made their way into Southern India, and who are evidently professional thieves, though ostensibly sellers of mock gems and pearls, have been, by order of the Madras Government, made over to His Highness the Nizam's authorities, with the view of being marched Northwards in the direction of their own country. They are accordingly being passed on through His Highness' territory *via* Sholapur, and will arrive on the frontier of the Sholapur District on or about the 15th instant.

2 In order to prevent these men from again dispersing and committing crime, either in British territory or in that of His Highness the Nizam, it is necessary that arrangements should be made for their being taken charge of and despatched under a suitable escort towards their own country. The Resident has therefore the honour to request that the necessary instructions may be issued to the British authorities concerned to take charge and dispose of the gangs in the manner determined on.

3 Copy of the correspondence which has been received from the Madras Government, as well as English translation of a communication* from His Highness the Nizam's Minister, and copy of a letter addressed to the Magistrate of Sholapur, relative to the deportation of these Heratees are herewith forwarded for the information and orders of His Excellency in Council.

4 It is necessary to add that these people have shown themselves unruly and troublesome so much so, that it was found necessary by His Highness the Nizam's Government to detach two troops of cavalry from the reformed force to escort them *en route* to the frontier.

No 763, dated Fort St. George the 2nd April 1875

From—The Honourable W. HUTCHINSON, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras

To—The Resident at Hyderabad

I am directed to forward the enclosed copy of the Proceedings of the Government dated the 2nd instant No 762 together with copies of the papers noted at foot in explanation of the course which has been adopted in this Presidency in sending the Heratees alluded to in the direction of their own country, and in view to the same principle being carried out in His Highness the Nizam's territory:

Proceedings dated 2nd February 1875 Nos. 35 to 37

Ditto	3rd	ditto	Nos. 53 to 54 A
Ditto	6th	ditto	Nos. 70 & 71
Ditto	8th	ditto	Nos. 71 A & 71 B
Ditto	10th	ditto	Nos. 163 & 164
Ditto	24th	ditto	Nos. 199 & 200
Ditto	25th	ditto	Nos. 201 & 202
Ditto	26th	ditto	Nos. 222 & 223
Ditto	27th	ditto	Nos. 224 & 225

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No. 762, dated the 2nd April 1875.

READ the following

No 1617, dated the 27th March 1875.

From—The Inspector General of Police, Madras.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of the Government, a further communication from the Superintendent of Police, Bellary, regarding the gangs of Heratees recently handed over by the Mysore authorities to be marched through Bellary to Hyderabad. The Hyderabad authorities appear to be unaware why these gangs are passed into their territory, or whither they should proceed.

2 It would seem desirable that joint action should be taken by the different Government and Native Rulers to prevent the incursions of these gangs into Southern India, or into any part of British territory, the lawless nature of their proceedings being now so fully exposed. I may mention that Colonel Younghusband, C. S. I., the Inspector General of Police in the Punjab, has recently written to the Superintendent of Police, Cuddapah, regarding the property found with the gang in that district, some of which he has reason to think may have been stolen in the Punjab. This favours the supposition that these gangs proceed from the countries beyond the North-Western frontier of British India.

No. 94—197, dated the 19th March 1875.

From—The Superintendent of Police, Bellary.

To—The Inspector General of Police.

I RECEIVED yesterday from the District Magistrate of Bellary the enclosed copy of letter No 4225 of 13th instant from the First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad (Deccan), which I have the honour to forward for your information, as it appears to me that His Highness the Nizam's Government are unaware of the circumstances under which the Heratees alluded to (those referred to in G. O No 270, dated 6th February 1875), are being deported from British territory, and it is evidently mostly desirable that no misunderstanding should exist which would put it in the power of the Sadr Talookdar of Goolburga, or other officer, to misunderstand the direction in which the Government wish the gang referred to despatched.

This information appears to me to be applied for in the 2nd paragraph of the First Assistant Resident's letter, and as I hope that the gang will reach the frontier of His Highness the Nizam's territory by the end of this month, it seems desirable that the order of Government should at once be communicated to the authorities at Hyderabad.

The tax on the police in regarding these turbulent self-willed Heratees is very great, and the escort is necessarily furnished at the expense of localities from which the party of police has been drawn.

Under these circumstances I have ventured to communicate this correspondence to avoid the delay which might otherwise ensue.

No 4225, dated Hyderabad, the 13th March 1875

From—Major W TWEEDIE First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad

To—The Magistrate of Bellary

With reference to your letter No 93, dated 29th ultimo, requesting that arrangements might be made by His Highness the Nizam's Government for receiving charge and passing on through His Highness' territory a wandering tribe of Heratees who are to be sent off to the frontier to the North I am to inform you that the Sadr Talookdar of Goolbarga has been directed by His Highness Government to detail a sufficient police detachment under an intelligent officer to receive charge of the party at Sirguppah and escort them through His Highness' territory to the British frontier.

2 As your letter and enclosure under reply, however, contain no information as to the destination of the men referred to, or the particular British authority to whom they should be made over by His Highness' police you are requested to be good enough to cause this information to be supplied to the latter on the Heratees being handed over to them at Sirguppah by the Bellary Police giving the necessary notice to the British authority on the frontier as well as to this Office, with a view to such further action being taken in the matter as may be deemed requisite.

Dated the 17th March 1875

Endorsed by the Magistrate of Bellary

Forwarded to the District Superintendent of Police with an intimation that the Resident at Hyderabad has been informed that the Nizam's Government must issue orders as to the further march of the Heratees.

ORDER THEREON

Ordered that copy of the correspondence relative to these Heratees be at once forwarded to the Resident at Hyderabad, in explanation of the course which has been adopted and in view to the same principle of settling the land tax which they came being carried out in His Highness the Nizam's territory.

(True Extract)

W HUDNISTON,

Chief Secretary to the Govt of Madras

Progs. No 35.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No. 226, dated the 2nd February 1875.

READ the following .

Telegram No. 15, dated Trivellum, the 1st February 1875.

From—W. S. WHITESIDE, Esq, Magistrate of North Arcot.

To—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

ANOTHER large gang of Heratees, 150 in number, have entered this district from Mysore, now at Palmanair, are violent, unruly, and very troublesome. Large party of police required to accompany and watch them. Say they deal in false gems, and are going to Nagore. Got no passports. I solicit sanction to return them to Mysore under Act III. of 1864.

Progs No 36

ORDER THEREON.

THE gang of Heratees referred to in the above telegram having entered the District of North Arcot from Mysore, the Governor in Council resolves, under Section 3 of Act III of 1864, to direct that it be marched to the frontier of Mysore under the custody of a police force able to control it, and be there handed over to the Mysore authorities.

2 The Magistrate of North Arcot will place himself in communication with the Superintendent of the Division of the Mysore territory bordering on that district in order to arrangements being made by that officer for taking charge of the gang.

3. Copy of these proceedings will be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore with the suggestion that the Heratees may be deported thence, and sent to the direction of their own country.

(True Extract)

D. F CARMICHAEL,

Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt of Madras.

Progs No 37.

No. 227, dated Fort St George, the 2nd February 1875.

From—The Honourable D. F. CARMICHAEL, Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

To—The Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

I AM directed to enclose copy of the Proceedings of this Government noted marginally, and to suggest that the Heratees therein referred to may be deported from the Mysore territory and sent in the direction of their own country.

Dated 2nd February 1875, No 226

Progs. No. 53.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No 238, dated the 3rd February 1875

READ the following papers

No 6, dated Travellum, the 2nd February 1875

From—W S WHITESIDE, Esq, Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot.

To—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras

I acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of this day's date, I have the honour to inform you that immediately on receiving the official intimation of the arrival of the gang of Heratees at Palmanair and of their disorderly conduct there I sent off by express orders to the Talook Magistrate of Palmanair to detain the gang at that station until orders were received from Government upon the reference I was about to make; and I at the same time requested the Superintendent of Police to take the necessary steps to have the people carefully watched pending the issue of the orders of Government.

2 The gang is still at Palmanair, and, if turned back into the Mysore territory will only have a short distance to march before they quit the limits of this Presidency

3 I have to-day heard that, when travelling through the Mysore territory, this gang gave a great deal of trouble to the villagers and local officials, and I think it is to be regretted that no intimation was given to me by the Magistracy there of the march towards my district of so large and troublesome a party of vagrants.

Progs. No. 54.

ORDER THEREON

This letter will be communicated to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore in continuation of No 227 of yesterday. The Collector will be furnished with copy

(True Extract)

D F CARMICHAEL,

Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt of Madras

Progs. No. 55.

No 238 A dated Fort St. George the 3rd February 1875

From—The Honourable D F CARMICHAEL, Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras

To—The Chief Commissioner of Mysore

In continuation of No 227 of yesterday I am directed to enclose herewith a letter from the Collector of North Arcot to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore from a complaint filed from the

Collector that the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, had those men escorted to the North Arcot frontier by a party of Silladar Horse.

2 As the standing orders of the Government of India require that such gangs should be returned to their own country, the Governor in Council requests that you will receive these men at your frontier, and cause them to be passed on to the North.

3. I am, by desire of His Excellency in Council, telegraphing to you to oblige the Madras Government by attending to any requisition for a party of Silladar Horse that may be made to you by the Collector, who has information which leads him to believe that the Heratees must be controlled by force.

Progs No 70

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No. 270, dated the 6th February 1875.

READ the following .

No. 7963—39, dated Mysore, the 4th February 1875.

From—H. W. WILLESLEY, Esq, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

To—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters noted on the margin, and to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that due arrangements are being made for receiving and forwarding on to the frontier to the North the gang of Heratees referred to. A copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings of this date is herewith appended

No 227, dated 2nd February 1875
No 238, do 3rd do. do

the margin, and to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that due arrange-

Extract from the Proceedings to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,—No. 7966—133 J, dated the 4th February 1875.

READ letters from the Madras Government No. 227, dated 2nd February 1875, and No. 238, dated 3rd idem.

ORDER THEREON

ORDERED that a copy of the foregoing letters be forwarded to the Military Assistant, the Judicial Commissioner, the Commissioner of Nandydroog, and the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Tumkur.

The total number of Heratees is not mentioned, but it must be over 200

2. The Military Assistant will provide an escort of 50 Silladars, and the Judicial Commissioner is requested to cause the police to be on the alert.

The gang will be forwarded to the frontier by the Bellary road and there handed over to the Madras authorities due intimation being given to the Magistrate of Bellary by the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog.

The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar is requested to explain through the Commissioner of Nandydroog why he sent the gang across the frontier into the North Arcot District without giving notice to the Madras authorities, and to report by what route it entered the Mysore territory.

Copy of these Proceedings will be communicated to the Madras Government and the Magistrate of North Arcot.

(True Extract.)

H W WELLESLEY,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore

Progs. No. 71.

ORDER THEREON

Copy furnished to the Magistrates of North Arcot and Bellary, and to the Inspector General of Police.

2. The Magistrate of Bellary will arrange to send the gang out of the district by the North.

(True Extract.)

D F CARMICHAEL,
Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras

Progs. No. 71 A.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department—No 271, dated Fort St. George, the 8th February 1875

Read the following letter :

No 7, dated Travellum, the 4th February 1875

From—W S WHITESIDE, Esq, District Magistrate of North Arcot.

To—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

In acknowledging your telegram of yesterday I have the honour to inform you that at present I am of opinion that it will not be necessary to have recourse to the assistance of a military force to escort the gang of Herites to the Mysore frontier and trust that a strong party of police will effect this object. I have, however, written to the Superintendent of Police enquiring his opinion with reference to the telegram in question and shall keep the Government duly informed of the further measures that may be taken in this matter.

2. I have this morning received from the Acting Head Assistant Magistrate in charge of the Sub-Division of this District copy of a letter^a
 * Dated 29th January 1875

addressed to him by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, stating that a body of Kandaharees or Beluchis, nearly 200 in number, left that place for Kolar on the 21st January on their way to Madras, and that in consequence of the frequent complaints preferred against them by the villagers of demands for supplies being enforced by threats, and in some instances of articles having been carried off by force, it has been found necessary to have them escorted by a party of the Silladar Horse to the frontier of the Mysore territory. These, I imagine, constitute the gang now under surveillance at Palmanair.

3. I have addressed the Superintendent of the Kolar District in view to arrangements being made to take charge of the gang on the frontier of this district.

Progs No 71 B

ORDER THEREON.

THE Magistrate will turn this second gang back also.

2 Copy of this further correspondence will be furnished to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, with reference to letters Nos 227 and 238, dated 2nd and 3rd February 1875, and his reply No. 7963—39, dated 4th idem.

(True Extract)

D. F CARMICHAEL,

Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

Progs. No 163

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No 389, dated Fort St. George, the 19th February 1875.

READ the following letter .

No 8413—43, dated Bangalore, the 17th February 1875.

From—H W. WELLESLEY, Esq, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

To—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

In forwarding for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council the accompanying copy of the Officiating Chief Commissioner's Proceedings of this day's date, No 8414—1808, regarding the deportation of the Heratees referred to, I am directed to state that, although Section 3 of Act III of 1864 authorizes a Local Government to order any foreigner to remove himself from British India, it appears doubtful

whether the Act contemplated the deportation of the Bellary road, and the countries lying to the North of India across the Narmada being given Native State surrounded by British territory on all sides of Chitaldrooging Chief Commissioner views with dislike the present to explain through in the territory under his administration, and in the plan across the route to their own country of the gang referred to did notice to the observe, he through Mysore territory Mr Gordon would at the Mysore in future such gangs may be directed to remove themselves from British territory by some route other than through the Mysore Province, unless it lies in the direct road.

2 I am to add that orders have been passed on the part of this Administration directing that similar gangs who conduct themselves lawlessly shall be conducted to the Northern frontier of the Province, and then handed over to Her Majesty's authorities

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,—
No 8114—1808, dated the 17th February 1875*

READ the following letter

No 2300—1368, dated Kolar the 16th February 1875

From—B KRISHNARAO Esq, Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

ANSWERING to the third paragraph of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No 7000—133 dated 4th February 1875 I have the honour to state that the gang of Heratees therein referred to arrived here this day in charge of the sowars ordered out by the Military Assistant and the police guard deputed under the orders of the Judicial Commissioner

2 The Heratees declare now that the nearest route to their country by which they came to Mysore is by Cuddapah as can be observed from the enclosed copy of passport, dated 5th October 1874, granted by the Deputy Magistrate of Kurnool and not by Bellary, and beg that they may be permitted to return to their country by the same route, and that some arrangement may be made for their subsistence as they are compelled to travel under restraint without being allowed to go into the villages for selling the articles of merchandise they possess and thereby gaining the means of livelihood

3 If the route proposed by the Heratees is approved of they will be despatched *rid Sreniva pur* to Muddenpally to the Cuddapah District, communicating to the Magistrate of that District the date of their arrival on his frontier

4 I solicit early instructions on the matter, as they obstinately refuse to move in the Bellary direction

2. I have thus

PASSPORT.

* Dated 29th JAN. KHAN and party (fifty-one) of Cashmere arrived here of 4th October 1874, and leave to-morrow for Madras addressed to him. The said Khan showed many licenses granted by the stating that a Bombay authorities to carry arms and sell artificial jewels. left that place have no arms for the present. The said Khan having asked and that for passport, he is personally informed that so long as he and them party behave well, there is no fear of their being molested on their journey to Kurnool.

KURNOOL;
The 5th October 1874.

} K. SUBBA RAO
Additional Deputy Magistrate of Kurnool.

ORDER THEREON.

UNDER the circumstances stated in the foregoing letter, the Officiating Chief Commissioner directs that the Heratees referred to may be sent to Cuddapah, instead of Bellary, by the route proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, who should at once place himself in communication with the Magistrate of Cuddapah. The gang should not be sent across the frontier until the Magistrate is prepared to receive the men, and till then the escort of Silladars should accompany them.

2. The Heratees must make their own arrangements for their subsistence, and may be allowed to carry on any lawful trade as long as they conduct themselves in an orderly manner and do no harm to the country people.

(True Extract.)

H. W. WELLESLEY.

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Progs No 164.

ORDER THEREON

THE gang was turned back through the Mysore territory because it was distinctly stated that it had come from that quarter.

2. The Chief Commissioner will be informed that the Governor in Council regrets that, instead of following his original intention of forwarding the gang to the British frontier near Bellary, where there is a large military force, he has turned them aside to the Cuddapah frontier.

3. The conduct of the Native Deputy Collector, Kurnool, in supplying the head of the gang with a paper in the nature of a "passport or rahdari perwannah", is directly opposed to the express order of the Government of India. The Magistrate of Kurnool should have turned them back into the Hyderabad country, from which they must have come, communicating at the same time with the Resident.

Proceedings dated 8th December 1868.

4 Copy of these proceedings will be furnished to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore. All Magistrates will also receive a copy for information and guidance with reference to paragraph 3

(True Extract.)

D F CARMICHAEL,

Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt of Madras

Progs. No 199

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No 431, dated Fort St George, the 24th February 1876

READ the following letter

No 11, dated Vellore, the 17th February 1876

From—W S WHITESIDE Esq, District Magistrate of North Arcot.

To—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras

I HAVE the honour to report, in continuation of my letter No 6, dated 6th instant, that the band of Horatees therein referred to refused to be detained at Palmanair, and pushed on to Gudiatum, announcing their intention of coming on to Vellore. Their behaviour was most violent and daring. They had with them a large number of horses and ponies, which they regularly turned loose to graze in the fields and if the unfortunate owners of the crops attempted to drive off the animals he was at once assaulted by the owners. At each halt, and in every village they passed through the gang broke up into parties and visited every house. The men stood outside twirling long sticks and keeping off the villagers, while their females forced their way into the houses and annoyed the inmates in all kinds of ways, always with an eye to plunder. In one instance that has been reported, they deliberately broke the lock and entered a house, the owners of which were absent.

2 The police guard that was at first sent to look after and restrain them was wholly powerless, so unruly was the gang; and a large party of police was therefore telegraphed for from Salem, and every available constable in this district was hunted up and sent on to Gudiatum. Captain Cox met me at Vellore, and as I was most anxious to prevent the gang coming on to Vellore, where the Moharrum was just commencing we went out and met the gang at Gudiatum on the 7th instant.

3 The leaders were at first inclined to be noisy and turbulent but were soon convinced that they had no option but to submit and turn back. They of course raised many objections to settling off at once, and two of them were, I thought, deserving of some consideration.

One of their women had died that morning, and they were anxious to bury her decently and erect a tomb over the grave, and another woman was in labour. I also learned that five of their party had gone down to Madras, it was said, to get a fresh supply of false pearls, and were believed to be in custody. I therefore allowed them to halt at Gudiatum until the morning of the 9th instant, and during that time their camp was surrounded by a cordon of sentries, and the members of the gang prevented from wandering about from village to village as they wished.

4. I communicated with Colonel Drever, who found the five men I wanted and sent them up very promptly from Madras, and I sent orders for the supplies required by the gang to be in readiness for them at each halting place, and thus we were able to restrain them from again committing the acts of violence and depredation that had marked their entrance into the district and march to Gudiatum.

5. Captain Cox accompanied the gang on their return march to the frontier, and had but little trouble with them when they were once off, except at one place, where some of the gang showed signs of unruliness, but the arrest of the most violent man of the party, and his detention in custody until the next march commenced, quieted them effectually.

6. On arrival at Palmanair Captain Cox was astonished to discover the panic that they had succeeded in establishing when they first halted there, and so many complaints were made against them that he decided on searching the whole gang, which he did, without previous notice, at a suitable open spot on the march from Palmanair. Each one of the gang was found to be possessed of a number of sovereigns, goldmohurs and rupees, and ornaments composed of strings of gold coins, and they also had a good deal of silver jewellery, but nothing of such sort as warranted his detaining the gang for enquiry.

7. The march was continued, and on the 12th instant the gang was handed over to an escort of 50 Silladar Horse, which, in accordance with my request, had been sent to await their arrival at Putticonda—the last halting place after leaving Palmanair—and they were at once conducted out of the district.

8. During the time we thus had the gang in charge we discovered that it was composed of four distinct parties, one of them being that respecting which I addressed to Government my letter No 7, dated 4th instant, and they are intimately connected with, and have perfect knowledge of, the movements of the other gangs that are now in this Presidency, although the seizures had only occurred a few days before they were perfectly aware of the recent arrest of the gangs of Heratees in the Cuddapah District and Madras. They profess to come from a place called Cashmere in Beluchistan, but this story is extremely doubtful. There is strong reason to believe that their real *habitat* is in the Nizam's territory. When I first informed them that they were to go they were very urgent to be allowed to break up the party, the

women and children going back to Hyderabad, and the men continuing their march to Nagore, and on their return journey they frequently said—"Once over the Krishna, and we are at home"

9 I think it is now quite clear that the trade in mock gems and pearls (the stock in trade of which they admitted they purchase wholesale in Madras) is merely the ostensible pretext they put forward enabling them to visit and force an entrance into villagers' houses and there steal everything they can lay their hands on. They had with them large bunches of keys, doubtless used to open boxes in the houses they thus enter, and this fact I regard as a strong indication of the unlawful nature of their occupation and character; and I now again beg very respectfully, but most strongly, to urge upon Government the advisability of preventing for the future raids of this kind into our usually quiet districts, by enforcing firmly the wholesome provisions of Sections 14 and 15 of Act III of 1864

Progs. No. 200

ORDER THEREON

It will suffice to call the attention of all District Magistrates to the Resolution of 1868 by the Government of India (G O Judicial, No. 1848, dated 8th December 1868). On the appearance of gangs of foreigners of doubtful or lawless character in any district, the Magistrate will call upon them to retrace their steps, and if they refuse to do so, he will detain them, and report to Government for orders

2. The sections of Act III. of 1864, which Mr. Whiteside recommends for general adoption can only be applied when the Governor General in Council shall have issued a proclamation in respect of foreigners in general under Section 5

(True Extract.)

D F CARMICHAEL,

Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt of Madras

Progs. No. 201

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No 433 dated the 24th February 1875

READ the following

No 222, dated Madras, the 22nd February 1875

From—Lieutenant-Colonel C. S HEARN, Inspector General of Police Madras.

To—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras

With reference to G O No 226, dated 2nd February 1875, Judicial Department, I have the honour to forward a copy of a letter

from the District Superintendent of Police, to the Magistrate of North Arcot, reporting the transfer of the gang of Heratees therein mentioned to the Mysore authorities across the frontier.

2. I take this opportunity to bring the subject of the so-called "Heratee" gang prominently to the notice of Government.

3. Within the last few weeks no less than three of these gangs have come under the hands of the police—one in the Madras Town, another in Cuddapah, a third in North Arcot. With the two former a large amount of coin, gold and jewellery (the latter broken up and evidently stolen property) was found. The North Arcot gang also possessed sovereigns, mohurs, rupees, and a quantity of gold and silver jewellery. These articles did not correspond with any on the police lists of the districts of this Presidency through which the gangs had passed, probably they had been stolen in other Provinces or territories. The members of the gang which unwarily encamped within Madras municipal limits were convicted and punished by fine under the special provisions of the Town Police Act (Section 17, Act VIII. of 1867). The men of the Cuddapah gang are under remand to be produced before the District Magistrate on a charge under Section 411, Penal Code, which will not probably stand. The North Arcot gang have been sent back to Mysore.

4. Gang No. 1 came down to Madras through the Krishna and Nellore Districts, gang No. 2 came to Cuddapah through Kurnool and Cumbum, gang No 3 came across the Mysore frontier into North Arcot. These Heratee gangs do not commit robberies and dacoities on a large scale in this Presidency, probably because, being foreigners, they know that they would be at once detected, but the women of the gang are expert thieves, and after the departure of a gang from a town or village it is not unusual to hear of property being missed. Wherever they go they are a nuisance and a terror to the people upon whom they deliberately prey in various ways. The women dance before a house in no very decent fashion, and then thrust their mock stones (bits of coloured glass) and pearls into the hands of the female spectators, from whom they absolutely refuse to take them back, demanding an exorbitant price for an article worth about an anna. In this way they screw a good deal of money out of the villagers who are terrified into acquiescence by their violent manner. Another dodge is this—A Heratee goes to a bazaar to buy ghee, suddenly dips his hand into the pot, takes out some ghee in his palm, puts his tongue to it, declares it is bad, and puts it back into the pot, the whole contents of which are thereby polluted for Hindus. When the bazaarman complains of this, the Heratee offers to take the pot of ghee off his hands at a low figure. This sort of rough humour is of course not much relished by the victims who have to pay for it. The Heratees systematically trespass on the standing crops with their ponies, and violently resist any attempt to impound their animals. In fact they are a pest to the inhabitants wherever they go, and their reasons for making lengthy and prolonged tours in this Presidency probably are that they find it easy to live on the people, and

that, having committed serious crimes elsewhere, they seek to elude justice by travelling in distant parts. Many of their misdeeds in this Presidency doubtless escape notice, because the chief wish of the people is to get rid of them as quickly as possible. Consequently the sufferers forbear from complaint, because this involves the detection of the gang. If any of these Heratees are brought under the arm of the law in this Presidency, the evil caused by their presence is only intensified, for when members of the gang are imprisoned, the remainder quarter themselves in the vicinity of the jail until their friends are released. In Tinnevely, some G O No. 1490, dated 20th October 1865. years ago, the Government felt Da. No. 1563, do. 2nd November 1865. obliged to pardon some Heratees Da. No. 1692, do. 7th November 1865 women convicted of theft, in order to deport the gang which had become an intolerable nuisance

5 I trust that I have sufficiently shown the necessity of keeping these so-called ' Heratees ' gipsies out of the Madras Presidency, where, for the reasons given, they cannot be effectively controlled and prevented from harassing and plundering the people. The Government in their order No. 1407, dated 29th September 1865 instructed Magistrates to send back all such gangs at once, and to compel them to quit British territory. This was acted upon until the publication of letter No. 72, No 4547 dated 12th November 1868, from the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department (G O No 1848, dated 8th December 1868), since which time some Magistrates have continued to stop these gangs, while others have allowed them to pass on to adjacent districts. I submit that they ought always to be stopped at once and sent back across the frontier. I imagine that this can be done under Sections 3 and 4, Act III. of 1801 (without any extension of the provisions of the Act), since the ' sufficient cause ' alluded to in paragraph 4 of the Home Secretary's letter may be held always to exist in the case of Heratee wandering gangs. But it is essential that there should be authority for prompt action in stopping these gangs at once whenever they enter the limits of the Madras Presidency.

No 127, dated Chittoor, the 15th February 1875

From—Captain H W H Cox, Supdt. of Police, North Arcot

To—The Magistrate of North Arcot.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, in accordance with the orders of Government the Heratees have been marched to the Mywore frontier, and there handed over to an escort of Silladar Horse.

2 As arranged by you at Gadattum on the 7th instant the Heratees were allowed to remain at that place on the 8th. On the 9th I moved them to Synigunta, and on to Ialmanair the following day I allowed them to halt at Palmanair on the 11th sending them on to Iatticondah on the 12th and across the frontier on the 13th.

3. I found at Gudiatum that, even with a strong party of police, it was impossible to keep them in order without curtailing their liberty, and accordingly shut them up in their camp inside a cordon of sentries, strictly prohibiting all intercourse between them and the villagers.

4. They remained thus in *quasi*-custody until they left the district. The arrangements made by you through the Tahsildars of Gudiatum and Palmanair for the supply of the necessaries of life to them on payment enabled me, without inconvenience, to place them under this restraint, which I found to be absolutely necessary.

5. Except at Byappagaripully, half way between Syngunta and Palmanair, they gave no trouble worth mentioning, and on this occasion they were promptly quieted by my placing in close custody one of their number, the most noisy of the lot.

6. In consequence of complaints made to me at Palmanair on the 10th of thefts committed by members of the gang on 30th and 31st ultimo, I considered it advisable to search them.

7. Owing to their practice of burying valuables, the search to be at all effectual had to be made while they were actually on the march, so on Friday morning I started them off and let them move until they had reached a convenient open place, and then stopped them and thoroughly searched their persons and their baggage.

8. I found a considerable amount of gold and silver money (sovereigns, mohurs and rupees), a good deal of silver jewellery, and some gold jewellery, the latter consisting almost entirely of necklaces made of gold coins.

9. Large quantities of their stock-in-trade. pieces of coloured glass cut to imitate gems, strings of false pearls in cardboard boxes, labelled "perles lustres", glass beads, and some pieces of cornelian, were also found, with here and there a pot of pomatum or a bit of soap. The latter article is evidently used by these people only very occasionally, for they have a most unpleasant smell.

10. No property was found of the description of that said to have been stolen near Palmanair, and, with the exception of one article, I had no suspicion regarding any of the jewellery found. The exception was a gold bangle found upon the person of an old woman. It was bent up, but not disfigured (it could be straightened out with the finger), and I did not consider it necessary or advisable to seize this or any of the other property, as such a step would have necessitated the detention of the whole gang.

11. The arms of the gang consisted of a double-barrelled gun, a single barrelled rifle, an ancient matchlock and four daggers.

12. I must not omit to mention that bunches of keys were found in some of the bundles. These they were taking home intending to make locks for them on their arrival there. I had great doubts as to the advisability of permitting them to retain possession of these keys, it eventually decided not to seize them.

13 I note the strength of the gang in the margin. It is made up of four distinct gangs, or portions of four gangs. One of these gangs is that which passed through the district in November last, regarding which you addressed Government.

53 men.	
45 women.	
72 children.	

14 In unguarded moments they spoke of the men in custody in Madras and at Cuddapah as their people, and seemed to be thoroughly informed of all that had befallen them.

15 They call themselves natives of a place called Cashmere in Beluchistan, but I think they are a very mixed lot some are certainly natives of India, and, judging from their pronunciation of Hindustani, I should say that many of them have either never left the Deccan, or have resided there for many years. They look upon Hyderabad as their country "Once across the Kistna, and we are at home", they frequently said.

16 Until I visited Palmanair I had not the faintest conception of the panic caused by the visit of this gang at the end of the last month. On their arrival they let their ponies loose in the fields, resisting by threats or violence all attempts to drive away or impound them.

17 Parties of ten or twelve went out to forage and trade, the women forcing their way into houses, while the men armed with long bamboos stood outside.

18 Altogether four cases of thefts from houses were reported to me on the 10th as having been committed by members of the gang on 30th and 31st ultimo, and in one of these cases entry was effected by breaking the lock of a door. The inhabitants were afraid to resist them and the police were not sufficiently numerous to follow and keep in check the various parties into which the gang broke itself up.

19 I do hope that you will strongly and earnestly represent to Government the necessity of enforcing the provisions of Sections 14 and 15 of the Foreigners Act as regards these people. Their presence, even in small parties is a nuisance in large gangs they are manageable only when placed under close restraint and even granting their ostensible trade to be a legitimate one, it supplies no want.

20 At Palmanair a small Mussulman boy aged about ten, was turned out of their camp by these Heratees. He states that he is an orphan that he joined the gang voluntarily at Vellore last November and that he has been turned out because he has not proved a useful recruit and would not learn to steal. Enquiries are being made about him in the meantime the Reserve Inspector is taking care of the lad.

Progs. No. 202.

ORDER THEREON

Copy of this letter will be communicated to all Magistrates of Districts who have already been informed, very recently that such

No 17 J, dated Bangalore, the 19th February 1875

From—J L PEARSE, Esq Commissioner, Nandydroog Division.

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore

WITH reference to your No 7966—133 of the 4th instant I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, copy of letter No. 2248—888 of the 8th instant and of its enclosures, from the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, and to state that it is clear that the necessary intimation was given to the North Arcot Police and I think, therefore, that the fact may with advantage, be notified to the Madras Government

No. 2248—888, dated Kolar, the 8th February 1875

From—MR. B KRISHNAIAH, Deputy Collector, Kolar District.

To—The Commissioner Nandydroog Division.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No 7966—133 J of the 4th instant, requesting me to explain through you why I sent a gang of Heratees across the frontier into the North Arcot District without giving notice to the Madras authorities.

2 In reply I beg to state that the gang arrived in this district on the 23rd ultimo from the Bangalore District. On arrival at head quarters the headmen intimated their intention to proceed in the direction of the North Arcot District, upon which Mr Ramaiya Naidu my Police Assistant Commissioner, directed that they must all leave in a gang as they left the Bangalore District, and that they will on no account be permitted to disperse in different directions. Upon their consenting to this arrangement Mr Ramaiya Naidu lost no time in addressing the Superintendent of Police North Arcot District, intimating that the Heratees will leave this on the 25th, and arrive at the frontier about the 29th ultimo. A copy of this letter No 2153—1287 of the 24th January 1875 is herewith submitted for your information from which it will be observed that all needful precautions were taken in this district and no time was lost in advising the police of the North Arcot District of the movements of the gang

No 2153—1287, dated Kolar, the 24th January 1875

From—MR. J RAMAIYA NAIDU, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Kolar District.

To—The Superintendent of Police, North Arcot

I HAVE the honour to intimate that some 150 Heratees arrived here yesterday, coming from the direction of Bangalore

2. They will leave this to-morrow, and proceed by Moolbagal and Nangaly to Punganui, Nellore and Nagoor.

3. The gang consists of 150 men, women and children, and a like number of ponies, and the names of the leaders or jemadais under whom the gang is travelling are one Walud Ali Khan, one Koorban Ali Khan, and one Nazei Khan.

4. The gang will probably arrive at Nangaly on the 29th instant.

5. Two sowais and one duffadar and six peons are proceeding in charge of the gang, who, I request, may be relieved at Nangaly, the frontier of this district.

Progs No 223

No. 461, dated Fort St. George, the 26th February 1875.

From—The Honourable D. F. CARMICHAEL, Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

To—The Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

IN reply to your letter of 24th February instant, No 8621—43, I am directed to convey to you the acknowledgments of His Excellency in Council for complying with his request to send back the Heratees to Bellary through Mysore territory.

2. As the instructions of the Government of India require all Magistrates of British Indian districts to march back all such gangs, it is suggested that the action of the Mysore authorities, in escorting these men into North Arcot, could not be otherwise than highly embarrassing.

Progs No 224

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No. 467, dated the 27th February 1875.

READ the following.

Extra No. 1, dated Proddatur, the 23rd February 1875.

From—W. D. HORSLEY, Esq., Magistrate of Cuddapah.

To—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

A GANG of foreigners—forty-one men, women and children—have been brought before me on a charge of possessing stolen property, I have discharged them. The question now is what is to be done with them. They are clearly connected with the gang lately arrested in Madras, but to what country they belong I cannot, for certain, say. They call themselves Pathans of Cashmere. They are generally called Heratees. They are inclined to give trouble, and I propose to keep them under police surveillance in Cuddapah until the Heratees, regarding whom the Government have lately been corresponding with the Mysore

Government, arrive from Mysore, when that and this gang may be escorted together by the police to Kurnool on their way North. They possess a license from the Magistrate of the Kistna District to carry arms to Madras.

2 I request that the orders of Government may be conveyed to me as soon as possible.

Progr. No. 225

ORDER THEREON

The gang should be sent through British territory (as it came that way) across the Kistna as proposed but the larger gang mentioned by the Magistrate has now been sent to Bellary, through the Mysore country by the Chief Commissioner.

2 The Magistrate of Kistna will be desired to explain why he gave these people leave to carry arms.

(True Extract.)

D F CARMICHAEL,

Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras

*Translation of a letter from His Highness the NIZAM'S MINISTER, to the
RESIDENT at Hyderabad,—No 1261, dated the 1st May 1875*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day's date, No 981 stating that you had requested to be informed of the route by which it was intended to despatch the gangs of Heratees, who are professional thieves in order to make the requisite arrangements for their deportation towards their own country that immediately on receipt of the above information you would favour me with letters addressed to the Bombay Government as well as to the British officers concerned regarding their deportation; and that in the absence of the information referred to it is impossible to arrange for their being taken charge of and deported towards their own country. Further that in the event of its being decided to despatch the Heratees *via* Sholapur, you would make the necessary communication to the Magistrate of that place or if it be thought better to send them by Aurungabad towards Khandeish that also could be arranged or if it be deemed preferable to send them *via* Hingoli and on through the Assigned Districts of Berar, you would instruct the Inspector General of Police of Berar to receive charge of and pass them on and that a detachment of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry could also be detailed from Hingoli to escort them to the borders of Khandeish. You at the same time wish to be informed of the probable date on which the Heratees may arrive at the frontier whether in the direction of Sholapur Aurungabad or Hingoli in order that immediately on receipt of the above information the necessary

arrangements may be made for their despatch towards their own country. You were informed by my letter No. 1213 of the 30th ultimo that I had ordered out two troops of His Highness' Reformed Force to restrain the Heratees who had arrived as far as Faruknagar on their way towards Hyderabad. You have expressed your satisfaction with this measure, and have further intimated your opinion that, if the same detachment were directed to accompany the Heratees up to the frontier of His Highness' territory, it would be highly advisable.

It is true that although my former communication had reference to marching the Heratees through the Bombay Presidency, it contained no distinct allusion to the route *via* Sholapur, but now that the gangs of Heratees have, one after the other, reached Faruknagar, *via* Maktal, and as the nearest border of His Highness' territory is that in the direction of Sholapur, the Officer Commanding the Detachment of Reformed Troops, which has marched to Faruknagar, has been directed to have the Heratees escorted to the border of Sholapur by regular marches. It appears, however, from reports received from His Highness' authorities that these Heratees do not travel further than six or eight miles a day. In this case they will most probably reach the frontier in the course of ten or twelve days. I would therefore beg the favour of the necessary intimation being given to the Magistrate of Sholapur, and a duplicate of the letter addressed to that officer forwarded to me for transmission at once to the Officer Commanding the Detachment above referred to.

(True Translation.)

F. FOWLER,

Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Judicial Dept.

No. 219, dated Hyderabad, the 31d May 1875.

From—Major W. TWEEDIE, First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad

To—The Magistrate of Sholapur.

Two gangs of Heratees, consisting of upwards of 300 professional robbers and other lawless persons, having been found wandering in British territory, were handed over, some short time ago, by the Madras authorities, to His Highness the Nizam's Police, for the purpose of being passed on through His Highness' territory *en route* to their own country beyond British India, and are accordingly now being escorted through His Highness' territory, and will arrive on the Sholapur frontier on or about the 15th instant.

2. The Resident will esteem it a favour if you will cause all necessary steps to be taken for the reception and further transmission of the Heratees in question on their being escorted by His Highness

the Nizam's military or police officers to the confines of your jurisdiction. The Government of Bombay has also been addressed on the subject of deportation of these Heratees.

3 It is necessary to add that these people have shown themselves unruly and troublesome, so much so that it was found necessary by His Highness the Nizam's Government to detach two troops of cavalry from the Reformed Force to escort them *en route* to the frontier.

4. A duplicate of this letter has been furnished to the Officer Commanding the escort for presentation to you.

No 5 P, dated Bombay Castle, the 13th May 1875

From—C. GOVVE Esq, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

To—The Adjutant General.

A TROUBLESOME gang of Heratees numbering between two and three hundred inclusive of women and children, are expected to arrive very shortly at Tandulwarree a place on the frontier of the Nizam's territory, fourteen miles from Sholapur. The Government have engaged to receive charge of them at this place with a view to their being deported from British territory to their own country. The Acting

Two head constables.

Twenty armed foot constables.

Four mounted constables.

Magistrate of Sholapur reports that the available police detailed in the margin will not be sufficient to

take charge of the gang and some military assistance will be necessary.

2 I am therefore directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, you will issue orders to the Officer Commanding at Sholapur to give such aid to the Acting Magistrate as on consultation he may find to be necessary.

3 I may mention that it has been found necessary to disarm these Heratees and that two troops of Nizam's Irregular Cavalry in addition to 30 police have been employed in their escort through the Nizam's territory.

4 As time is an object I have been directed to address you direct instead of through the Military Department, to which a copy of this letter will be transferred.

No 6 P, dated Mahabaleshwar the 14th May 1875

From—C. GOVVE Esq Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

To—The Acting Magistrate of Sholapur

I am directed to request that you will arrange to receive charge of the Heratee gang referred to in late correspondence at Tandulwarree,

fourteen miles from Sholapur. I append a copy of letter addressed to the Adjutant General, with a view to your receiving such military assistance as may be necessary in addition to the available police

2 On the arrival of the gang it should be ascertained whether these people left their own country in a body, or whether different parties have met in British India to form the present gang

3 It should also be carefully ascertained whether any of the gang do not belong to India. If so, these should be separated from the others, and the latter only should be sent to the charge of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with a view to their being deported to their own country. You should communicate to the Commissioner of Police, to whom copy of this letter will be sent, the time of their expected arrival in Bombay.

4 I am to request that you will refer to Bombay for any further orders you may find necessary in regard to this matter.

No. 2862, dated Bombay Castle, the 18th May 1875.

From—W. LEEWARNER, Esq, Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

To—The Acting Magistrate of Sholapur.

REFERRING to Mr. Gonne's letter No 6 P, dated 14th May 1875, to your address, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to explain to you the course which you are to adopt on the arrival of the bands of Heiatees therein alluded to on the frontier of your district. Government assume that you have made all necessary arrangements for receiving charge of the gang from the Hyderabad authorities, and that no further orders, with reference to the military or other assistance which you may require, are necessary. After the arrival of the gang at Tandulwallee you will at once ascertain the number and nationality of that portion of the gang who are not natives of India, and will report the result of your enquiries by telegraph. On receipt of the sanction of Government you will forward that portion by ordinary train either to Bombay, or to such place in the immediate vicinity of Bombay, as may be directed, with a view to their deportation under Act III of 1864. The rest of the gang will be disposed of on receipt of your further report showing to what parts of India they belong. It is not improbable that some of the men may belong to the Nizam's territory, whilst others come from Kurrachee. Until your detailed report, in which you should show the numbers of men, women and children belonging to each section of the gang, therefore, is received, no orders can be issued as to the destination to which they should be forwarded. Whatever arrangements may have to be made by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will be directed from this Office, and it is not therefore necessary for you to communicate directly with that office.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Judicial Department,—No 2070, dated Bombay Castle, the 24th May 1870

READ letter from the First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad No 218, dated 3rd May 1875, stating that two gangs of Heratees, consisting of 300 persons who have made their way into Southern India, and who are evidently professional thieves, have been, by order of the Madras Government made over to His Highness the Nizam's authorities, with the view of being marched Northwards in the direction of their own country, that they are accordingly being passed on through His Highness' territory and Sholapur and requesting that in order to prevent these men from again dispersing and committing crime, the necessary instructions may be issued to the British authorities concerned to take charge and dispose of the gangs in the manner determined on

Read letter from the Magistrate First Class in charge, Sholapur, No. 1090 dated 5th May 1875 forwarding a letter from the First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad and requesting that Government will order a military escort for the two gangs referred to. He requests also instructions as to the route by which these gangs are to be conducted, and to whom they are to be given over for transportation beyond the limits of the Sholapur District.

Read Government letters Nos. 5 P and 6 P, dated, respectively, 13th and 14th May 1870 to the Adjutant General of the Army and the Acting District Magistrate of Sholapur, on the above subject.

Read letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No 1894, dated 14th May 1875 on the same subject.

Read Government letter No 2802, dated 17th May 1875, to the Acting District Magistrate of Sholapur, on the same subject

Read letter from the Acting District Magistrate of Sholapur No 1145, dated 11th May 1875 stating that he has made arrangements for the reception of the gangs and forwarding them by the train to Poona, and thence to Bombay

Read further letter from the Acting District Magistrate of Sholapur No 1160 dated 13th May 1875, on the same subject.

Read further letter from the Acting District Magistrate of Sholapur No 1202 dated 17th May 1875 on the same subject.

Read telegram from the District Magistrate of Sholapur dated 23rd May 1875 reporting the arrival of the gangs at Tandulwarree and giving particulars regarding them

RESOLUTION.—On the 3rd of May the First Assistant Resident Hyderabad reported that a gang of 300 Heratees, who had been sent through Mysore, by order of the Madras Government, into the

territory of His Highness the Nizam, to be deported to their own country by way of the Bombay Presidency, would shortly reach Sholapur under a military escort. The gang was reported to be troublesome and turbulent. The Magistrate of North Arcot reported that a large portion of the gang professed to come from a place called Cashmere, in Beluchistan, but that their story was doubtful, there being strong reason to believe that they were residents of the Nizam's territory. No reliable information as to the nationalities of the so-called Heiatees having been received, the District Magistrate of Sholapur was directed to receive them on arrival at Tandulwarree, and report their antecedents and nationalities. The gang arrived yesterday at Tandulwarree, and consists of only 214 persons, who appear to constitute four distinct parties.

2. The first party consists of two jemadars and 88 persons, viz, 28 men, 22 women, and 38 children, who are reported to have come from a country 100 miles North of Kurrachee. This would seem to be Lus Beyla, but on this point the Magistrate should report at further length, and give the names of the jemadars. The whole party should be forwarded at once by train under proper escort to Bombay, where the Acting Commissioner of Police should make arrangements for their detention, under the strict surveillance of the police, in the compound of the Oomeikhady Chowki and elsewhere. Mr Edginton should make arrangements for their deportation to Kurrachee by the first suitable steamer leaving for that port. The Commissioner in Sind will be forewarned by telegraph of their despatch, and should make all arrangements for their disembarkation at Kurrachee and final deportation to their own country.

3. The second party consists of two jemadars and 112 persons, viz, 31 men, 36 women, and 45 children, who are reported to come from Cashmere. A party should be detained at Sholapur pending further information as to the country from which they have come. It is not clear whether this party is that to which the Magistrate of North Arcot referred in his letter No 11, dated 17th February 1875, or whether these vagrants belong to the country North of the Punjab. In the latter case a reference must be made to the Government of India. In the former case this party must be sent to Bombay as soon as the first party has been disposed of. In the present state of affairs in the districts adjoining Sholapur, it is desirable to free the police of Sholapur from the duty of guarding these men as soon as possible, but the Police Commissioner at Bombay is unable to accommodate this party until the former party has been disposed of.

4. There appears to be with the gang one man described as from Allahabad. Full enquiry should be made as to his antecedents and connection with the gang. Meanwhile he should be dealt with under the provisions of Chapter 38, Act X. of 1872.

5. The fourth party consists of nine persons, viz, three men, three women, and three children, from Herat. They should be forwarded with

the first party to Bombay, where the Police Commissioner should detain them until receipt of the further orders of Government. The Magistrate of Sholapur should report by telegraph to the Police Commissioner when the first and fourth parties will arrive in Bombay, in order that arrangements for their reception may be made.

6. The tattoos should be sold and orders will hereafter be given as to the disposal of the proceeds. But the property in them of each of the four parties should be ascertained and the proceeds of the sale credited to that party to which they belong.

7. Further report about the ornaments said to have been taken by the Rissaldar will be awaited. Meantime the action of the Magistrate in taking charge of them is approved.

(True Extract.)

W LEEWARNER,

Acting Under Secretary to the Govt of Bombay

No 1263 dated Sholapur the 23rd May 1876

From—J L JOHNSON, Esq. First Class Magistrate in Charge.

To—The Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay
Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward copies of a letter dated this day from Lieutenant Alexander Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, Native Infantry, Commanding Escort Party Tandulwarree and of a telegram sent to you to-day and to request the favour of instructions as to the place to which I am to send on the gang.

2. In Lieutenant Alexander's letter eleven Moguls seems to be written by mistake for eleven Moguls.

3. The country described as 100 miles North of Kurrachee cannot have been within British India.

4. As we can only judge by the appearance and statements of the men themselves, we may not perhaps be as accurate as the Madras authorities might have been if they had made enquiries when the men were arrested.

5. I have asked the Resident at Hyderabad by telegram whether the Rissaldar is not to restore the silver ornaments taken by him from a jemadar's wife.

6. I shall continue the cash payments made by the Nizam's authorities.

7. I may mention that the gangs are now in charge of a company from Her Majesty's 10th Native Infantry with 20 foot police and four mounted constables. I expect to bring the prisoners into Sholapur on the morning of the 26th, but I should be glad to receive orders as to

their destination beforehand, so that I may make the necessary arrangements with the railway authorities.

P. S—I would further request the favour of instructions regarding the tattoos, arms and other property of the prisoners, whether everything is to be sent with them to Bombay, or any other place which may be appointed as their destination.

Dated the 23rd May 1875.

From—Lieutenant F. E. ALEXANDER, Her Majesty's 19th
Regiment, Native Infantry.

To—The District Magistrate of Sholapur.

IN accordance with instructions received from you concerning the Heratee gang in your letter No 1241 of 1875, I have the honour to state that the gang arrived yesterday, and that I received over charge of the men, women and children and belongings of the prisoners yesterday evening from Rissaldar Oomer Ali Khan, His Highness the Nizam's 2nd Cavalry. The sum total of the gang is as follows 63 men, 61 women, 86 children, besides about 90 tattoos. The following *kit* was also handed over to me, for which I gave a receipt six rifles, seven knives, fourteen razors, 23 koorarees, 36 koitas, ten pen-knives, and 68 staves. I proceeded to examine every man separately on the arrival of the gang, and the result of my investigation is as follows

There are 46 Pathans, eleven Mogalis, one Sheikh, four Beluchis, one Mussulman. The prisoners can be said roughly to belong to four separate bands, each having its jemadar. The names of the jemadars, the number of men that came with them, and where they came from, I ascertained to be as follows

- (1) Askhur Khan with eighteen men, ten women and nineteen children came into Hindustan three years ago from the country he describes as being 100 miles North of Kurrachee.
- (2) Murtub Khan with ten men, twelve women and nineteen children came into Hindustan about two years ago from the same country, travelling per Hyderabad, Sind and Ahmedabad.
- (3) Koorun Ali came with fifteen men, nineteen women and 29 children from Cashmere three years ago.
- (4) Wubud Ali Khan with sixteen men, seventeen women and sixteen children from the same country four years ago.
- (5) One man from Allahabad eight years ago.

- (6) Three men, three women and three children from Herat a few months ago

The Rissaldar was unable to give me any information, not having received any particulars when the Madras Police and guard of Europeans handed over the gang to his charge. I have ascertained, however, that a good many of the men were arrested for the simple reason that they were hand-and-glove with the other malefactors.

On receiving charge of the goods I was informed by the Rissaldar that he had certain silver ornaments belonging to one of the jemadars, but that he had orders to take them back with him this seems curious, to say the least as I don't see the object of his having brought them all the way from Hyderabad only to take them back. The prisoner states that the ornaments were detached from his wife *this side* of Hyderabad by the Rissaldar and I would suggest that enquiry should be made on the subject, as the jemadar in question is a man of authority in the gang, and is very dissatisfied concerning these ornaments. The prisoners have hitherto received so much a head in cash from the Nizam's Government, and seem to prefer the cash to the kind. I of course can not give them cash without orders, which I await.

Telegram from—J. L. JONKSON, Esq., District Magistrate of Sholapur

To—The Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay

"HERATEE gangs arrived Tandulwarree. Nizam's officer received no particulars from Madras guard. Gang members say four separate bands

- (1) Jemadar eighteen men, ten women nineteen children from country roughly described as 100 miles North of Kurrachee
- (2) Jemadar ten men, twelve women nineteen children from same country
- (3) Jemadar fifteen men nineteen women, 29 children from Cashmere.
- (4) Jemadar, sixteen men, seventeen women, sixteen children from Cashmere

One man from Allahabad, three men, three women three children from Herat.

Nizam's Rissaldar took ornaments from jemadar's wife and refuses to restore. Telegraphed to Resident, Hyderabad. This causes delay. I go to-day to Tandulwarree.

What is to be done with 90 tattoos belonging to prisoners? Nearly all prisoners appear to be foreigners.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Judicial Department,—No. 3003, dated Bombay Castle, the 25th May 1875.

READ the following

Letter from the First Class Magistrate, in charge, Sholapur, No. 1263, dated 23rd May 1875, forwarding copy of a letter from the Officer Commanding Escort Party, Tandulwarree, and of a telegram sent to Government on the 23rd instant, and requesting instructions as to the place to which he is to send on the gangs of Heratees and on other points.

Telegram from the District Magistrate of Sholapur, dated 24th May 1875, on the same subject.

Ditto from ditto dated 25th May 1874, stating the nationalities of the Heratees

RESOLUTION.—It is quite clear that little reliance can be placed on the statements of these men, and the further reports now submitted furnish different accounts of the parties and their alleged nationalities from those previously received. The District Magistrate, Sholapur, should, however, at once forward to Bombay the two jemadars and 54 persons, who state that they belong to Lus Beyla, and these should be forwarded by steamer on the 28th to Kurrachee for deportation to Lus Beyla. The 24 persons, who state that they come from Muscat, and the Teherani should be forwarded at the same time, and the former despatched to Muscat by the first opportunity, and the latter to Bushire. The Acting Police Commissioner will notice the changes thus ordered on receipt of further information since the issue of Government Resolution No. 2979 of 24th instant. The Political Agent at Muscat and the Resident at Bushire will be communicated with when the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, reports that his arrangements for their deportation are complete. But Mr. Edginton should examine these parties on their arrival, and record their statements, warning them that the orders issued with regard to them will depend on their own statements, from which, if not disproved, they will not hereafter be allowed to recede.

2 The other parties, according to the last account, consist of two jemadars and 109 Cashmerees, respecting whom further information from the District Magistrate will be awaited.

3 Orders have already been issued about the persons from Allahabad.

4. The sixteen persons, who state that they belong to Sialkot and Amritsar, should be proceeded against under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, and a nominal roll of their names, ages, sex and villages should be forwarded to Government for communication to the Punjab authorities.

5 The District Magistrate should explain the discrepancy which exists between the numbers now given, which amount to a total of 209, and the number 214 previously accounted for

6 The tattoos and heavy property of each party should be disposed of by sale, and the amount realized reported to Government, in order that the proceeds may be repaid to the parties on their arrival at their destinations

7 The ornaments taken by the Buzaldar, with the sanction of the Hyderabad authorities should be given back to that officer

No 2048, dated Bombay, the 26th May 1875

From—A. EDOLETON, Esq, Acting Commissioner of Police
Bombay

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial
Department.

With reference to Government Resolution, Judicial Department,

2	Jemadars.
23	men.
23	women.
25	children.
—	
85	Total.
—	

No 3003 of yesterday's date, and to previous correspondence, I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, the arrival by this morning's train from Sholapur of the 85 foreign vagrants noted in the margin, and to forward

herewith copy of a list containing the names of 81 persons received with the said vagrants from the District Magistrate Sholapur, from which it appears that 50 of them informed that officer that they belonged to Lus Beyla 24 that they came from Muscat and one that he was a native of Teheran.

2 I examined these vagrants on arrival, as directed in the first paragraph of the said Resolution, and beg to enclose a list showing their names and alleged nationality, on reference to which it will be seen that, with the exception of the Teherani Mahomed ~~Walled~~ Hussien, the entire party allege that they are natives of Lus Beyla.

3 In anticipation of the sanction of Government I propose to arrange for the despatch of the 84 Lus Beylas to Kurrachee and the Teherani to Bushire by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer *India* which is appointed to sail on Friday next, the 28th instant and to send a party of one European and three Native police officers to escort them to Kurrachee, and detail one of these officers to accompany the Teherani to Bushire.

4 I beg in conclusion, to request that the Commissioner in Sind and the Political Resident at Bushire may be duly advised of the despatch of these foreigners.

* * * * *

*Notification by the Government of Bombay in the Judicial Department,—
dated the 28th May 1875*

UNDER the provisions of Section 3 of Act III. of 1864, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to order the foreigners named in the schedule below, and believed to belong to Lus Beyla, to remove themselves from Bombay, where they now are, and from British India by way of Kurrachee, and such further route beyond Kurrachee as the Commissioner in Sind may point out.

By order of the Governor in Council,

W LEEWARNER,

*Acting Under Secretary to the Govt of Bombay,
Judicial Department*

* * * * *

*Notification by the Government of Bombay in the Judicial Department,—
dated the 28th May 1875*

UNDER the provisions of Section 3 of Act III. of 1864, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to order the foreigner named in the schedule below, and believed to belong to Teherao to remove himself from Bombay, where he now is, and from British India, by way of Kurrachee and Bushire.

By order of the Governor in Council,

W LEEWARNER,

*Acting Under Secretary to the Govt of Bombay
Judicial Department*

SCHEDULE.

Mahomed, *called* Hussun

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Judicial Department,—No 3120, dated Bombay Castle, the 28th May 1875

READ—

Letter from the District Magistrate of Sholapur No 1209 dated 26th May 1875, reporting that 85 members of the Herates gang were sent off by the mail train for Bombay on 26th May in charge of a head constable and 25 police sepoye and a Native officer and twelve men of Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, Native Infantry Giving the names of the persons now in custody, who have stated that they belong to British India,

and that he will proceed against such of them as Government desire, under Chapter 38 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but the difficulty is what is to be done with the children if their parents are imprisoned, or with the women and children if only the men are imprisoned.

RESOLUTION.—The proceedings of the District Magistrate in charge of Sholapur are approved as regards the 85 members of the gang sent to Bombay. Orders will be separately issued regarding the Cashmerees, and it is only necessary to notice these members of the gang who claim to be British subjects, residents of the Punjab, and the lad from Allahabad. With reference to the latter, Khooda Buksh Goolam Hoosein, aged 18, Lieutenant Alexander wrote on the 25th instant that from the inquiries made he supposed that the boy had been bought by the gang some eight years ago on their way through Allahabad, and that he had since become the property of one of the jemadars. "The jemadar", it was reported, "tried to force the youth to state that he (the jemadar) was his adopted father, but the boy, with tears in his eyes, begged me to separate him from the gang, and send him back to Allahabad". In the nominal roll now sent by the Magistrate, the lad is spoken of as wishing to go with the Cashmere Jemadar Koorban Ali. The youth still reports himself as a British subject from Allahabad with no relation in the gang. Under these circumstances further inquiry is necessary before final orders can be given on his case; and as he is clearly not a foreigner, he should not be deported with the Cashmere party. The Magistrate should endeavour to obtain from him fuller particulars as to his antecedents, and a reference will then be made to the Magistrate of Allahabad about him. The remaining British subjects are three men—Mahad Ali *wullud* Awa, with his son and brother-in-law, Abdulla Khan, a resident of Sialkot, Mahad Ali also belongs to Sialkot. There are four women, one of whom is Mahad Ali's wife, and the other three are relatives of Abdulla Khan, being his wife, mother, and grandmother. The five children are—three of them the family of Mahad Ali, and two are sons of Abdulla Khan. All of the above profess to be natives of Sialkot, and should be detained in Sholapur under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, until the police authorities in Sialkot have been communicated with. The District Magistrate must make such arrangements for the children as he thinks best, and submit the fullest possible accounts of Mahad Ali and Abdulla Khan that their statements may be forwarded to the Punjab authorities for inquiry and report. It is very desirable that the part of the gang which belongs to India should be separately dealt with, and full inquiries instituted as to their antecedents, and the circumstances under which they have left their own countries.

(True Extract)

W. LEWARNER,

Acting Under Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay,

Judicial Department.

No. 3275, dated Bombay Castle, the 8th June 1875

From—W LEEWARNER, Esq., Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

To—The Offg Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

In continuation of this Office letter No 3127 of 28th ultimo, I am now directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, further correspondence as shown in the margin

Letter from the District Magistrate, Sholapur No. 1320, dated 28th May 1875.
Government Resolution No. 3204, dated 3rd June 1875.
Letter to Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 9 P dated 5th June 1875.
Letter to Resident at Hyderabad No. 3274, dated 8th June 1875

2 It will be observed that only those vagrants who persisted in their assertion that they belonged to Allahabad. This course was not only in accordance with your telegram in reply to that sent* from this Office on the 27th ultimo, but was approved by this Government as likely to break up the gang

3 In conclusion, I am to express the opinion of His Excellency in Council that it would have been a preferable arrangement had the Madras Government, or the Resident at Hyderabad availed themselves of the line of railway in their vicinity for deporting the foreigners at once, without sending them so far North as Sholapur

No 1320, dated Sholapur, the 28th May 1875

From—J L JOHNSTON, Esq., District Magistrate, Sholapur

To—The Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

In accordance with paragraph 6 of Government Resolution, Judicial Department No 3003, dated 25th May 1875, I have the honour to append translations of the sale lists of the tattoos belonging to the Lus Beylas, to the people from Muscat, and to the man from Teheran. The jemadars have been informed that the proceeds realized will be given to them for distribution to the owners, or to the owners themselves on their reaching their destination

2 The tattoos belonging to the Cashmerees are being sold now, in the same way by auction, in presence of the jemadars and near the encampment.

3 In the telegram received last night I have been asked to explain the discrepancy between the detailed list of the Cashmere party viz, two jemadars 31 men 36 women and 45 children giving a total of 114, being three too many according to my last report which gave the sum total at 109, deducting from which 93 Lus Beylas, n Teherani, and

thirteen British Indian subjects, we have the total of the Cashmere party at 111. I have stated in my telegram in reply that the details were incorrect. An explanation of how this error occurred was given in paragraph 3 of my letter No. 1274, dated 25th instant. I have also given the correct details of the party as two jemadars, 28 men, 33 women and 48 children, which gives a total of 111, and with 85 persons in Bombay and thirteen Indian subjects here, a grand total of 209

4. I annex a list of the numbers of the gang now in my charge, giving their alleged nationalities, sexes, and also, in the case of children, their ages

5 As directed in paragraph 4 of the Resolution, I beg to give a nominal roll of the names, ages, sexes and villages of the thirteen persons who state that they belong to Sialkot and Allahabad.

6. I also annex a nominal roll of prisoners now in custody of the Nizam's Police at Sholapur, and copy of a joint letter No. 240 of the 27th instant, from the Acting Police Superintendent and the Officer Commanding Escort on the subject of these prisoners who appear to have been arrested at Nuldroog by the Resaldar on his way back to Hyderabad, after he had made over the gangs to us, and to have been handed over by him to the Nizam's Police Superintendent, or Mahootameen, who sent them here to the Sholapur Police Superintendent

7. The Sholapur Police Superintendent sent these nine persons on to me, but I refused to take charge of them, and have told the Nizam's Jemadar in charge of them to keep them here till I receive orders about them. I have sent an express messenger with a yad to the Mahootameen, asking whether these nine persons were part of the gang handed over to His Highness the Nizam's Government by the Madras authorities, and what orders he has received about them from his Government. I have also telegraphed to the Resident at Hyderabad to ascertain what is to be done with these persons, and also whether the Resaldar was authorized to arrest them, and Bhadoo Khan and Kureem Khan, who are now in my charge, among the 111 Cashmerees.

8. I also annex copies of licenses and passes in the possession of the head jemadar of the Cashmerees, Wahid Allee Khan, from which an idea may be formed of the countries travelled through by the Cashmere gang.

* * * * *

No 240, dated Sholapur, the 27th May 1875.

From—Lieutenant F E ALEXANDER, Commanding Escort Party, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, and S. KYTE Inspector of Police, in charge Police Superintendent's Office.

To—The District Magistrate of Sholapur.

We have the honour to forward, in accordance with your letter of this morning's date, a detailed account of the men therein referred to

From enquiries we find that the nine individuals in question were arrested at Nuldroog by the Resaldar who was in charge of the gang in His Highness the Nizam's territory. It would also appear that two of the men handed over with the gang, and who are now in our custody were also arrested between Hyderabad and Nuldroog. The Resaldar, whilst giving over charge of the gang, stated that he had orders to arrest any one violating their relations amongst the prisoners and it was in consequence of this that he arrested Bhadoor Khan and Kurteem Khan.

Mulkaipoor, West Berar, the 7th December 1873

CERTIFIED that Wahid Ali and Shaikh Moorad (brothers), Jemadars, with a party of twenty four Cashmerees, arrived here on the 5th instant, and this day for Hyderabad Deccan, *via* Akola and Oomroli: they possess licenses to carry arms *viz*

Shaikh Moorad, two guns, Goolabas, one gun, and Gool Mahomed, one gun

They trade in horses, stones artificial pearls &c. are peaceably disposed and well behaved. They encamped at Mulkaipoor for three days, during which time no complaints were made against them. This certificate is granted in view that they may not be molested on their journey

(Signature not legible.)

Inspector, Mulkaipoor Taluq



WAHEED ALLY KHAN and party 51, of Cashmere, arrived here on the evening of 4th October 1874 and leave to-morrow for Madras, *via* Cuddappah. The said Khan shewed many licenses granted by the Bengal and Bombay authorities to carry arms and sell artificial jewels. The party have no arms for the present. The said Khan having asked for a general passport he is personally informed that so long as he and his party behave well there is no fear of their being molested on their journey

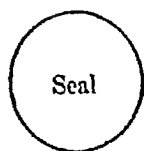
KURNÖOL }
The 5th October 1874

K. SUKHARAM
Additional Deputy Magistrate

Writing in Telegu

K. SUKHARAM
Additional Deputy Magistrate

THESE people have reported themselves at this Office, and as long as they behave properly no hindrance will be offered to them.



BANGALORE;
The 2nd December 1874.

Signed H. (not legible)
} *Offg. Town and Cantonment Magistrate,*
Bangalore

THESE people have reported themselves at this Office, and the Inspectors of Oosoor and Durumpury Taluqs have been directed to send them safely through their taluqs.



O o s o o r ;
The 8th December 1874.

FRANK WILKINSON,
Joint Magistrate.

A HERATEE, Wahid Ali Khan, is returning to his Native country of Cuddappah and Kurnool with about 200 men, women and children, 15 horses and three fire-arms. They have false stones and other articles for sale, which they are permitted to sell, and purchase any articles they require.



COLAR, }
The 18th February 1875. }

(No signature)
For District Magistrate, Kolar District.

Pennacondah, dated the 15th March 1875

THESE people have reported themselves here and leave this to-day, under police surveillance, for Kurnool and Gooty Four carts have been allowed them for carrying baggage, so that they may get on as fast as possible

J A DAVIES

Head Assistant Magistrate

Seal

Writing in Canarese.

(Signature in English not legible)

For District Magistrate, Kolar District

* * * * *

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Judicial Department — No 3201, dated Bombay Castle, the 3rd June 1875

READ the following

Letter from the District Magistrate of Sholapur No 1390 dated 24th May 1875 forwarding with reference to Government Resolution No 003 dated 28th May 1875 translations of the sale lists of tattoos belonging to the Las Beylans, to the people from Muscat, and to the man from Teheran stating that the jemadars have been informed that the proceeds realized will be given to them for distribution to the owners, or to the owners themselves on their reaching their destination, stating farther that the tattoos belonging to the Cashmerees are being sold in the same way by auction in presence of the jemadars and near the encampment and forwarding nominal roll of the 111 Cashmerees of the persons now in the charge of His Highness the Nizam's Police at Sholapur and of the Sialkotis

RESOLUTION — A copy of the list of tattoos sold and the prices realized on behalf of the Las Beylan and Muscat gang already deported to Kurrachee on the 28th ultimo should be forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind in order that the sum so realized which amounts to Rs 401 14 may be refunded to the owners of the tattoos on their arrival in their own country The Commissioner of Police Bombay has already been authorized to make arrangements for re-paying Rs 15 to the Teherani on his arrival at Bushire The Accountant General should inform copy of previous resolutions on the subject of the sale of these tattoos being forwarded to him

2. The nominal roll of 111 Cashmerees consisting of 30 men, 33 women and 48 children, together with the supplementary list of five persons now in the charge of His Highness the Nizam's Police at Sholapur, should be at once printed as a schedule to the notification ordering their deportation *via* Allahabad.

3. There are four persons, residents of Bunder Abass, who are now in the custody of the Nizam's Police, who are related to the members of the larger gang. As they wish to be deported with the main gang, this would be the most convenient course, but Act III. of 1864 does not provide for the deportation of foreigners to other than their own country, and they must accordingly be separately disposed of after the main body has been sent away. The District Magistrate should take charge from the Nizam's Police of the nine persons above alluded to, but at the same time the Resident at Hyderabad should be informed by letter that it is exceedingly inconvenient for the Sholapur Police to be required to take charge of continuous drafts of vagrants from the Nizam's territory. They can be deported to Cashmere equally well from Goolburgah or Hyderabad itself, or marched Northwards from Berar. In fact, it appears from a certificate dated 7th December 1873, given at Mulkapur, that some of the present gang were allowed to pass through Berar several months past. And if they are to be deported to their own country, that route would be more direct than a journey through Puna and Calhan.

4. The nominal roll and description of the Sialkotis, numbering twelve persons, should be forwarded to the Punjab Government, with a view to enquiries being made into the antecedents of Mahad Ali Khan and his return to his own country. The Government of the North-Western Provinces will be addressed on the subject of the Allahabad vagrant.

5. Copies of Mr Johnston's letter and of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India in continuation of previous correspondence.

(True Extract)

W. LEWARNER,

*Acting Under Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay,
Judicial Department*

No 9 P, dated Mahableshtar, the 5th June 1875.

From—W. LEWARNER, Esq., Acting Under Secretary to
the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western
Provinces.

I AM directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to forward herewith a written order for the deportation of a gang of Cashmeree vagrants received from the authorities at Hyderabad, Deccan, with a

nommal roll attached I am to request that you will be so good as to permit the Khandeish Police party which escorts them to return as soon as possible to Julgaum.

No 3274 dated Bombay Castle, the 8th June 1875

From—W LEEWARNER Esq, Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

To—The Resident at Hyderabad.

I AM directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to reply to letter No 218, dated 3rd May 1875 from your First Assistant, and with reference thereto to forward for your information copies of the resolutions quoted in the margin which will show you what action has been taken by the Bombay Government on that communication.

Government Resolution No. 2978, dated 24th May 1875.
 Ditto ditto No. 3003, dated 25th May 1875.
 Notification dated 23rd May 1875.
 Government Resolution No. 3120, dated 23rd May 1875.
 Ditto ditto No. 3204, dated 3rd June 1875.
 Notification dated 5th June 1875.

2. In connection with the Resolution dated 3rd June, No 3204, I enclose copy of a pass dated Mnlkapur 7th December 1873, granted to jemadar of the Cashmeree party the signature on which was illegible. The reception of so large a gang at Sholapur has caused some inconvenience in consequence of disturbances which have recently broken out in the adjoining districts and the necessity for sparing as large a portion of the district police as was available for duty in the taluqs away from head quarters. The detention moreover of the foreign vagrants was more prolonged than it otherwise would have been in consequence of the absence of all detailed information as to the nationalities or antecedents of the members of the gang. Nor until the gang arrived at Sholapur does any enquiry appear to have been instituted with a view to separating the foreign vagrants who might be dealt with under Act III. of 1864 from those who were British subjects.

3 I am directed to suggest for your consideration the desirability of forwarding such information in the event of further gangs being deported into the Bombay Presidency. At the same time it appears to His Excellency in Council that it would have been more convenient if the portion of the gang which passed through Berur had been stopped there and forced to return to their own countries. The gang escorted to Sholapur appears to have come from Bellary, and must have crossed the Great Indian Peninsular Railway both on the main line and in its extension to Hyderabad.

4 Under these circumstances and with the information before him, His Excellency in Council considers that it would have been more convenient if both the Lus Beylan and the Cashmeree party had been at once deported from the nearest railway station in stead of being marched North to Sholapur, to be thence deported by rail to Bombay and Allahabad.

No. 1018, dated Simla, the 21st June 1875.

Endorsed by the Home Department.

FORWARDED to the Madras Government in continuation of Home Department endorsement No. 915, dated 29th ultimo.

No. 3430, dated Bombay Castle, the 16th June 1875

From—W. LEEWARNER, Esq., Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

IN continuation of my letter No. 3275, dated the 8th instant, I am directed to transmit the accompanying copy of a statement showing the amount realized by the sale of the tattoos belonging to the Cashmere party of vagrants sent *via* Allahabad, and to request that the sums may be restored to the owners when the Government of India see fit.

* * * * *

No. 3737, dated Bombay Castle, the 30th June 1875

From—W LEEWARNER, Esq, Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department

To—The Offg Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department

IN continuation of this Government letter No. 3275 of the 8th June 1875, I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter from the District Magistrate of Sholapur No 1536, dated 21st idem, with accompaniments, and to request that the Government of India may be moved to authorize the despatch of the Allahabad lad and the Sialkot party of vagrants referred to to Allahabad to be there disposed of as may seem best.

No. 1536, dated Sholapur, the 21st June 1875.

From—J H. GRANT, Esq, District Magistrate, Sholapur.

To—The Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

IN compliance with paragraph 2 of your letter No 3276 of the 8th instant, I have the honour to submit copies of statements made by the Sialkot party and the Allahabad lad, together with their descriptive rolls, and to state that no further information with regard to them is obtainable here.

STATEMENT OF KHOODABUX

I STATE as follows My name is Khoodabux my father's name is Goolam Hussain, my age seventeen years, my caste, Shuk (Musall man) my occupation, merchant my residence, Allahabad I was born in Allahabad My father had two wives I am his only son by his first wife My mother had no other children My father died when I was very young I was about four years of age when my mother died. One of my father's friends took care of me after the death of my parents I do not know his name. One Koorban Ali brought me away from Allahabad He first took me to Cashmere From thence we came to Madras and travelled on to Hyderabad (Nizam's Dominions) From this place we were sent to Sholapur Koorban Ali was sent to Bombay from this place with the last gang that left a few days ago I have no relations or friends in Allahabad. I have no wish to go there. As I was very young when I left Allahabad, I do not know any one at the place My father's second wife had one son only Her name is Jannaboo She was alive when I left Allahabad. My step-brother's name is Husseinbux After my parents death he took care of me, but as he used to ill treat me I ran away with the said Koorban Ali I do not know whether Husseinbux is in Allahabad or not. I should like to be sent away with the Sialkot party

Before me the 17th June 1876

JOHN EDWARDS

Magistrate, 1st class, Sholapur

* * * * *

No 1390 dated Ootacamund, the 21st June 1876

From—The Honorable D P CARMICHAEL, Offg Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras

To—The Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

With reference to endorsement No 915 dated the 29th ultimo,

Proceedings dated	2nd February 1875,	Nos. 2 to 87
Ditto	3rd ditto	187 Nov. 63 to 61 A.
Ditto	6th ditto	18 3 Nov. 70 & 71.
Ditto	8th ditto	18 Nov. 71 A & 71 B
Ditto	10th ditto	187 Nov. 163 & 161.
Ditto	21th ditto	187 Nov. 192 & 190.
Ditto	21th ditto	187 Nov. 201 & 202.
Ditto	27th ditto	187 Nov. 222 & 223.
Ditto	27th ditto	187 Nov. 221 & 22.
Ditto	2nd April	18 Nov. 26 & 27
Ditto	8th May	18 Nov. 61 to 65

forwarding copy of correspondence with the Government of Bombay regarding certain Hara tee gangs, I am directed to transmit the papers marginally noted which explain the circumstances under which they came into this Presidency and

were sent back in the direction of their own country Their delivery

to the Hyderabad authorities was reported to the Government of India in the Home Department by my letter No. 1114 of 8th May ultimo.

P. S.—Since the above was sent to Press your endorsement No. 1018, dated 21st June, enclosing further papers in original on the same subject, which are herewith returned as desired, has been received. It does not appear that any additional information is required.

Progs No 35

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No. 226, dated Fort St. George, the 2nd February 1875.

READ the following.

Telegram No 15, dated Theruvellum, the 1st February 1875.

From—W. S. WHITESIDE, Esq., Magistrate of North Arcot.

To—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

ANOTHER large gang of Heratees, 150 in number, have entered this district from Mysore, now at Palmanair. Are violent, unruly and very troublesome. Large party of police required to accompany and watch them. Say they deal in false gems, and are going to Nagpur. Got no passports. I solicit sanction to return them to Mysore under Act III. of 1864.

Progs No. 36.

ORDER THEREON

THE gang of Heratees referred to in the above telegram having entered the District of North Arcot from Mysore, the Governor in Council resolves, under Section 3, Act III. of 1864, to direct that it be marched to the frontier of Mysore under the custody of a police force able to control it, and be there handed over to the Mysore authorities.

2 The Magistrate of North Arcot will place himself in communication with the Superintendent of the Division of the Mysore Territory bordering on that district, in order to arrangements being made by that officer for taking charge of the gang.

3 Copy of these Proceedings will be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore with the suggestion that the Heratees may be deported thence and sent in the direction of their own country.

(True Extract.)

D F. CARMICHAEL,

Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

Progs. No. 37

No 227, dated Fort St. George, the 2nd February 1875

From—The Honourable D F CAMMICK, Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

To—The Chief Commissioner of Mysore

I AM directed to enclose copy of the Proceedings of this Government noted marginally and to suggest that the Heratees therein referred to may be deported from the Mysore territory and sent in the direction of their own country

Dated 2nd February 1875, No. 228.

Progs No. 53.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No 238, dated Fort St. George, the 3rd February 1875

Read the following

No 6, dated Travellum, the 2nd February 1875

From—W S WHITESIDE, Esq, Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot.

To—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your telegram of this day's date, I have the honour to inform you that immediately on receiving the official intimation of the arrival of the gang of Heratees at Palmanair and of their disorderly conduct there I sent off by express orders to the Taluq Magistrate of Palmanair to detain the gang at that station until orders were received from Government upon the reference I was about to make and I at the same time requested the Superintendent of Police to take the necessary steps to have the people carefully watched pending the issue of the orders of Government.

2 The gang is still at Palmanair, and if turned back into the Mysore territory, will only have a short distance to march before they quit the limits of this Presidency

3 I have to-day heard that, when travelling through the Mysore territory this gang gave a great deal of trouble to the villagers and local officials and I think it is to be regretted that no intimation was given to me by the magistracy there of the march towards my district of so large and troublesome a party of vagrants

Progs No. 51

ORDLR THEREFOR.

THIS letter will be communicated to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, in continuation of No. 227 of yesterday. The Collector will be furnished with copy.

(True Extract.)

D F. CARMICHAEL,

Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

Progs No 54 A

No. 238 A, dated Fort St. George, the 3rd February 1875.

From—The Honourable D F. CARMICHAEL, Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

To—The Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

IN continuation of my No. 227 of yesterday, I am desired to enclose copy of another communication from the Collector of North Arcot His Excellency in Council learns from a demi-official letter from the Collector that the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, had these men escorted to the North Arcot frontier by a party of Silladar Horse.

2. As the standing orders of the Government of India require that such gangs should be returned to their own country, the Governor in Council requests that you will receive these men at your frontier, and cause them to be passed on to the North.

3. I am, by desire of His Excellency in Council, telegraphing to you to oblige the Madras Government by attending to any requisition for a party of Silladar Horse that may be made to you by the Collector, who has information which leads him to believe that the Heratees must be controlled by force.

Progs. No 70

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No. 270, dated Fort St. George, the 6th February 1875.

READ the following letter .

No. 7963—39, dated Mysore, the 4th February 1875.

From—H. WELLESLEY, Esq, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

To—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt of Madras.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters noted in the margin, and to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that due

No 227, dated 2nd February 1875

No 238, dated 3rd February 1875.

arrangements are being made for receiving and forwarding on to the frontier to the North the gang of Heratees referred to. A copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings of this date is hereto appended.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,—
No 7966—133 J, dated the 4th February 1875*

READ the following

Letters from the Madras Government No 227, dated 2nd February 1875, and No 238, dated 3rd idem

ORDER THEREON

ORDERED that a copy of the foregoing letters be forwarded to the Military Assistant, the Judicial Commissioner the Commissioner of Nandydroog and the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Tumkur

The total number of Heratees is not mentioned, but it must be over 200

2 The Military Assistant will provide an escort of 50 Silladars, and the Judicial Commissioner is requested to cause the police to be on the alert.

3 The gang will be forwarded to the frontier by the Bellary Road and there handed over to the Madras authorities, due intimation being given to the Magistrate of Bellary by the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog

4 The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar is requested to explain through the Commissioner of Nandydroog, why he sent the gang across the frontier into the North Arcot District without giving notice to the Madras authorities, and to report by what route it entered the Mysore territory

Copy of these Proceedings will be communicated to the Madras Government and the Magistrate of North Arcot.

(True Extract)

H WELLESLEY,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore

Progs No. 71

ORDER THEREON

COPY furnished to the Magistrates of North Arcot and Bellary, and to the Inspector General of Police

2. The Magistrate of Bellary will arrange to send the gang out of the district by the North.

(True Extract)

D F. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

Progs No 71A

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No 271, dated Fort St George, the 8th February 1875.

READ the following

No. 7, dated Trivellum, the 4th February 1875

From—W. S. WHITESIDE, Esq, District Magistrate of North Arcot.

To—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

IN acknowledging your telegram of yesterday, I have the honour to inform you that at present I am of opinion that it will not be necessary to have recourse to the assistance of a military force to escort the gang of Heratees to the Mysore frontier, and trust that a strong party of police will effect this object. I have, however, written to the Superintendent of Police inquiring his opinion with reference to the telegram in question, and shall keep the Government duly informed of the further measures that may be taken in this matter.

2. I have this morning received from the Acting Head Assistant Magistrate in charge of the sub-division of this district copy of a

* Dated 29th January 1875

letter^r addressed to him by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, stating that a body of Kandaharees or Beluehis, nearly 200 in number, left that place for Kolar on the 21st January on their way to Madras, and that, in consequence of the frequent complaints preferred against them by the villagers of demands for supplies being enforced by threats, and in some instances of articles having been carried off by force, it has been found necessary to have them escorted by a party of the Silladar Horse to the frontier of the Mysore territory. These, I imagine, constitute the gang now under surveillance at Palmanair.

3 I have addressed the Superintendent of the Kolar District in view to arrangements being made to take charge of the gang on the frontier of this district.

Progs. No. 71 B.

ORDER THEREON

THE Magistrate will turn this second gang back also

2 Copy of this further correspondence will be furnished to the Chief Commissioner Mysore with reference to letters Nos. 227 and 238, dated 2nd and 3rd February 1875, and his reply No 7963—39, dated 4th idem

(True Extract.)

D F CARMICHAEL

Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras

Progs. No. 163

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department—No 389, dated Fort St. George, the 19th February 1875

READ the following letter

No 8413—43, dated Bangalore, the 17th February 1875

From—H. W WALLESLY Esq, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

To—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt of Madras

IN forwarding for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council the accompanying copy of the Officiating Chief Commissioner's Proceedings of this day's date No 8414—1808 regarding the deportation of the Heratees referred to I am directed to state that, although Section 3 of Act III of 1864 authorises a Local Government to order any foreigner to remove himself from British India, it appears doubtful whether the Act contemplated the deportation of turbulent gangs from the countries lying to the North of India across the frontier of a small Native State surrounded by British territory on all sides. The Officiating Chief Commissioner views with dislike the presence of these gangs in the territory under his administration and in the present case the route to their own country of the gang referred to did not I am to observe lie through Mysore territory. Mr Gordon would suggest that in future such gangs may be directed to remove themselves from British territory by some route other than through the Mysore Province unless it lies in the direct road.

2 I am to add that orders have been passed on the part of this administration directing that similar gangs who conduct themselves lawlessly shall be conducted to the Northern frontier of the Province and then handed over to Her Majesty's authorities.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,—
No 8414—1808, dated the 17th February 1875.*

READ the following letter :

No. 2300—1368, dated Kolar, the 16th February 1875.

From—B. KRISHNIENGAR, Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

ADVERTING to the 3rd paragraph of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7966—133, dated 4th February 1875, I have the honour to state that the gang of Heratees therein referred to arrived here this day in charge of the sowars ordered out by the Military Assistant and the police guard deputed under the orders of the Judicial Commissioner

2 The Heratees declare now that the nearest route to their country by which they came to Mysore is by Cuddapah, as can be observed from the enclosed copy of passport dated 5th October 1874, granted by the Deputy Magistrate of Kurnool, and not by Bellary, and beg that they may be permitted to return to their country by the same route, and that some arrangement may be made for their subsistence, as they are compelled to travel under restraint without being allowed to go into the villages for selling the articles of merchandize they possess and thereby gaining the means of livelihood.

3 If the route proposed by the Heratees is approved of; they will be despatched *via* Srenivaspur to Muddenpully to the Cuddapah District, communicating to the Magistrate of that district the date of their arrival on his frontier.

4. I solicit early instructions on the matter as they obstinately refuse to move in the Bellary direction.

P A S S P O R T.

WAHID ALI KHAN and party (51), of Cashmere, arrived here on the evening of 4th October 1874, and leave to-morrow for Madras *via* Cuddapah. The said Khan showed many licenses granted by the Bengal and Bombay authorities to carry arms and sell artificial jewels. The party have no arms for the present. The said Khan having asked for a general passport, he is personally informed that so long as he and his party behave well there is no fear of their being molested on their journey to Kurnool.

KURNOOL, }
The 5th October 1874. }

K. SUBBA ROW,
Additional Deputy Magistrate, Kurnool.

ORDER THEREON

UNDER the circumstances stated in the foregoing letter the Officiating Chief Commissioner directs that the Heratees referred to may be sent to Cuddapah, instead of Bellary by the route proposed by the Deputy Commissioner who should at once place himself in communication with the Magistrate of Cuddapah. The gang should not be sent across the frontier until the Magistrate is prepared to receive the men and till then the escort of Silladars should accompany them.

2. The Heratees must make their own arrangements for their subsistence and may be allowed to carry on any lawful trade as long as they conduct themselves in any orderly manner and do no harm to the country people.

(True Extract.)

H W WELLESLEY

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore

Progs. No. 164.

ORDER THEREON

THE gang was turned back through the Mysore territory because it was distinctly stated that it had come from that quarter.

2. The Chief Commissioner will be informed that the Governor in Council regrets that, instead of following his original intention of forwarding the gang to the British frontier near Bellary, where there is a large military force, he has turned them aside to the Cuddapah frontier.

3. The conduct of the Native Deputy Collector, Kurnool, in supplying the head of the gang with a paper in the nature of a 'pass-
 Proceedings dated 8th December 1863. port or rahdari parwana' is directly opposed to the express order of the Government of India. The Magistrate of Kurnool should have turned them back into the Hyderabad country from which they must have come, communicating at the same time with the Resident.

4. Copy of these Proceedings will be furnished to the Chief Commissioner Mysore. All Magistrates will also receive a copy for information and guidance with reference to paragraph 3.

(True Extract.)

D F CARMICHAEL,

Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt of Madras

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No. 437, dated Fort St. George, the 24th February 1875.

READ the following letter :

No. 11, dated Vellore, the 17th February 1875.

From—W. S. WHITESIDE, Esq., District Magistrate of North Arcot

To—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

I HAVE the honour to report, in continuation of my letter No. 6, dated 6th instant, that the band of Heratees therein referred to refused to be detained at Palmanair, and pushed on to Gudiatum, announcing their intention of coming on to Vellore. Their behaviour was most violent and daring. They had with them a large number of horses and ponies, which they regularly turned loose to graze in the fields, and if the unfortunate owner of the crops attempted to drive off the animals, he was at once assaulted by the owners. At each halt, and in every village they passed through, the gang broke up into parties and visited every house. The men stood outside twirling long sticks and keeping off the villagers, while their females forced their way into the houses, and annoyed the inmates in all kinds of ways—always with an eye to plunder. In one instance that has been reported, they deliberately broke the lock and entered a house, the owners of which were absent.

2 The police guard that was at first sent to look after and restrain them was wholly powerless, so unruly was the gang, and a large party of police was therefore telegraphed for from Salem, and every available constable in this district was hunted up and sent on to Gudiatum. Captain Cox met me at Vellore, and as I was most anxious to prevent the gang coming on to Vellore, where the Mohurium was just commencing, we went out and met the gang at Gudiatum on the 7th instant.

3 The leaders were at first inclined to be noisy and turbulent, but were soon convinced that they had no option but to submit and turn back. They of course raised many objections to setting off at once, and two of them were, I thought, deserving of some consideration. One of their women had died that morning, and they were anxious to bury her decently and erect a tomb over the grave, and another woman was in labour. I also learned that five of their party had gone down to Madras, it was said, to get a fresh supply of false pearls, and were believed to be in custody. I therefore allowed them to halt at Gudiatum until the morning of the 9th instant, and during that time their camp was surrounded by a cordon of sentries, and the members of the gang prevented from wandering about from village to village as they wished.

4 I communicated with Colonel Dwyer, who found the five men I wanted, and sent them up very promptly from Madras and I sent orders for the supplies required by the gang to be in readiness for them at each halting place and thus we were able to restrain them from again committing the acts of violence and depredation that had marked their entrance into the district and march to Gudiatum

5 Captain Cox accompanied the gang on their return march to the frontier, and had but little trouble with them when they were once off, except at one place where some of the gang showed signs of unruliness, but the arrest of the most violent man of the party, and his detention in custody until the next march commenced, quieted them effectually

6 On arrival at Palmanair Captain Cox was astonished to discover the panic that they had succeeded in establishing when they first halted there and so many complaints were made against them, that he decided on searching the whole gang which he did, without previous notice, at a suitable open spot on the march from Palmanair. Each one of the gang was found to be possessed of a number of sovereigns gold mohurs and rupees, and ornaments composed of strings of gold coins; and they also had a good deal of silver jewellery, but nothing of such sort as warranted his detaining the gang for enquiry

7 The march was continued, and on the 12th instant the gang was handed over to an escort of 50 Silladar Horse which, in accordance with my request, had been sent to await their arrival at Putteconda the last halting place after leaving Palmanair, and they were at once conducted out of the district.

8 During the time we thus had the gang in charge we discovered that it was composed of four distinct parties one of them being that respecting which I addressed to Government my letter No 7, dated 4th instant, and they are intimately connected with, and have perfect knowledge of, the movements of the other gangs that are now in this Presidency although the seizures had only occurred a few days before they were perfectly aware of the recent arrest of the gangs of Heratees in the Cuddapah District and Madras. They profess to come from a place called Cashmere in Beluchistan but this story is extremely doubtful. There is strong reason to believe that their real *habitat* is in the Nizam's territory. When I first informed them that they were to go back, they were very urgent to be allowed to break up the party, the women and children going back to Hyderabad and the men continuing their march to Nsgore, and on their return journey they frequently said "once over the Kistna and we are at home"

9 I think it is now quite clear that the trade in mock gems and pearls (the stock in trade of which they admitted they purchase wholesale in Madras) is merely the ostensible pretext they put forward, enabling them to visit and force an entrance into villagers houses and there steal everything they can lay their hands on. They had with them large bunches of keys doubtless used to open boxes in the houses they

thus enter, and this fact I regard as a strong indication of the unlawful nature of their occupation and character, and I now again beg very respectfully, but most strongly, to urge upon Government the advisability of preventing for the future raids of this kind into our usually quiet districts, by enforcing firmly the wholesome provisions of Sections 14 and 15 of Act III. of 1864.

Progs. No 200

ORDER THEREON.

It will suffice to call the attention of all District Magistrates to the Resolution of 1868 by the Government of India (G. O., Judicial, No. 1848, dated 8th December 1868)—On the appearance of gangs of foreigners of doubtful or lawless character in any district, the Magistrate will call upon them to retrace their steps, and if they refuse to do so, he will detain them and report to Government for orders

2. The Sections of Act III of 1864, which Mr. Whiteside recommends for general adoption, can only be applied when the Governor General in Council shall have issued a proclamation in respect of foreigners in general under Section 5.

(True Extract)

D. F. CARMICHAEL,

Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt of Madras.

Progs No 201

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No. 438, dated the 24th February 1875.

READ the following letter.

No 922, dated Madras, the 22nd February 1875.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. HEARN, Inspector General of Police, Madras

To—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

WITH reference to G. O. No. 226, dated 2nd February 1875, Judicial Department, I have the honour to forward a copy of a letter from the District Superintendent of Police to the Magistrate of North Arcot, reporting the transfer of the gang of Heratees therein mentioned to the Mysore authorities across the frontier.

2 I take this opportunity to bring the subject of the so-called "Heratee" gangs prominently to the notice of Government.

3. Within the last few weeks no less than three of these gangs have come under the hands of the police—one in Madras town, another

in Cuddapah, a third in North Arcot. With the two former a large amount of coin, gold and jewellery (the latter broken up, and evidently stolen property) was found. The North Arcot gang also possessed sovereigns, mohurs, rupees, and a quantity of gold and silver jewellery. These articles did not correspond with any on the police lists of the districts of this Presidency through which the gangs had passed probably they had been stolen in other Provinces or territories. The members of the gang which unwarily encamped within Madras municipal limits were convicted and punished by fine under the special provisions of the Town Police Act (Section 17, Act VIII. of 1867). The men of the Cuddapah gang are under remand to be produced before the District Magistrate on a charge under Section 411 Penal Code, which will not probably stand. The North Arcot gang have been sent back to Mysore.

4. Gang No 1 came down to Madras through the Kistna and Nellore Districts gang No 2 came to Cuddapah through Kurnool and Cumbum gang No. 3 came across the Mysore frontier into North Arcot. These Heratee gangs do not commit robberies and dacoities on a large scale in this Presidency probably because, being foreigners, they know that they would be at once detected but the women of the gang are expert thieves and after the departure of a gang from a town or village it is not unusual to hear of property being misad. Wherever they go they are a nuisance and a terror to the people, upon whom they deliberately prey in various ways. The women dance before a house in no very decent fashion and then thrust their mock stones (bits of coloured glass) and pearls into the hands of the female spectators, from whom they absolutely refuse to take them back, demanding an exorbitant price for an article worth about an anna. In this way they secure a good deal of money out of the villagers who are terrified into acquiescence by their violent manner. Another dodge is this. A Heratee goes to a bazaar to buy ghee suddenly dips his hand into the pot, takes out some ghee in his palm, puts his tongue to it declares it is bad and puts it back into the pot, the whole contents of which are thereby polluted for Hindus. When the bazaarman complains of this, the Heratee offers to take the pot of ghee off his hands at a low figure. This sort of rough humour is of course not much relished by the victims who have to pay for it. The Heratees systematically trespass on the standing crops with their ponies, and violently resist any attempt to impound their animals. In fact they are a pest to the inhabitants wherever they go, and their reasons for making lengthy and prolonged tours in this Presidency probably are that they find it easy to live on the people, and that having committed serious crimes elsewhere, they seek to elude justice by travelling in distant parts. Many of their misdeeds in this Presidency doubtless escape notice because the chief wish of the people is to get rid of them as quickly as possible. Consequently the sufferers forbear from complaint because this involves the detention of the gang. If any of these Heratees are brought under the arm of the law in this Presidency the evil caused by their presence is only intensified for when members of the gang are imprisoned the remainder quarter

themselves in the vicinity of the jail until their friends are released
 G O No 1490, dated 20th October 1865 In Tinnevely, some years ago, the
 Do No 1563, dated 2nd November 1865 Government felt obliged to pardon
 Do No 1692, dated 27th November 1865 some Heratee women, convicted of
 theft, in order to deport the gang, which had become an intolerable
 nuisance

5. I trust that I have sufficiently shown the necessity of keeping these so-called "Heratee" gipsies out of the Madras Presidency, where, for the reasons given, they cannot be effectively controlled and prevented from harrassing and plundering the people. The Government, in their order No 1407, dated 29th September 1865, instructed Magistrates to send back all such gangs at once, and to compel them to quit British territory. This was acted upon until the publication of letter No 72, No 4547, dated 12th November 1868, from the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department (G O No 1848, dated 8th December 1868), since which time some Magistrates have continued to stop these gangs, while others have allowed them to pass on to adjacent districts. I submit that they ought always to be stopped at once, and sent back across the frontier. I imagine that this can be done under Sections 3 and 4, Act III. of 1864 (without any extension of the provisions of the Act), since the "sufficient cause", alluded to in paragraph 4 of the Home Secretary's letter, may be held always to exist in the case of Heratee wandering gangs. But it is essential that there should be authority for *prompt* action in stopping these gangs at once whenever they enter the limits of the Madras Presidency.

No. 127, dated Chittoor, the 15th February 1875.

From—Captain H W. H Cox, Superintendent of Police,
 North Arcot.

To—The Magistrate of North Arcot.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, in accordance with the orders of Government, the Heratees have been marched to the Mysore frontier, and there handed over to an escort of Silladar Horse

2 As arranged by you at Gudiatum on the 7th instant, the Heratees were allowed to remain at that place on the 8th. On the 9th I moved them to Synigunta, and on to Palmanair the following day. I allowed them to halt at Palmanair on the 11th, sending them on to Patticoondah on the 12th, and across the frontier on the 13th.

3 I found at Gudiatum that even with a strong party of police it was impossible to keep them in order without curtailing their liberty, and accordingly shut them up in their camp inside a cordon of sentries, strictly prohibiting all intercourse between them and the villagers.

4 They remained thus in *quasi*-custody until they left the district. The arrangements made by you, through the Tahsildars of Gudiatum

and Palmanair, for the supply of the necessaries of life to them on payment, enabled me without inconvenience to place them under this restraint, which I found to be absolutely necessary

5 Except at Byappaganipally half way between Synigunta and Palmanair they gave no trouble worth mentioning, and on this occasion they were promptly quieted by my placing in close custody one of their number, the most noisy of the lot

6 In consequence of complaints made to me at Palmanair on the 10th of thefts committed by members of the gang on 30th and 31st ultimo, I considered it advisable to search them

7 Owing to their practice of burying valuables the search to be nt all effectual had to be made while they were actually on the march, so on Friday morning I started them off and let them move until they had reached a convenient open place and then stopped them, and thoroughly searched their persons and their baggage

8 I found a considerable amount of gold and silver money (sovereigns mohurs and rupees), a good deal of silver jewellery and some gold jewellery, the latter consisting almost entirely of necklaces made of gold coins

9 Large quantities of their stock in trade—pieces of coloured glass, cut to imitate gems strings of false pearls in cardboard boxes, labelled, 'perles lustrées' glass beads and some pieces of cornelian were also found with here and there a pot of pomatum or a bit of soap. The latter article is evidently used by these people only very occasionally, for they have a most unpleasant smell.

10 No property was found of the description of that said to have been stolen near Palmanair and with the exception of one article, I had no suspicion regarding any of the jewellery found. The exception was a gold bangle found upon the person of an old woman. It was bent up but not disfigured (it could be straightened out with the finger) and did not consider it necessary or advisable to seize this or any of the other property as such a step would have necessitated the detention of the whole gang

11 The arms of the gang consisted of a double-barrelled gun, a single-barrelled rifle an ancient matchlock, and four daggers.

12. I must not omit to mention that bunches of keys were found in some of the bundles. These they were taking home, intending to make locks for them on their arrival there. I had great doubts as to the advisability of permitting them to retain possession of these keys, but eventually decided not to seize them

13 I note the strength of the gang in the margin. It is made up of four distinct gangs, or portions of four gangs. One of these gangs is that which passed through the district in November

62 men.
45 women.
72 children.

last regarding which you addressed Government.

14. In unguarded moments they spoke of the men in custody in Madras and at Cuddapah as their people, and seemed to be thoroughly informed of all that had befallen them.

15. They call themselves natives of a place called Cashmere in Beluchistan, but I think they are a very mixed lot, some are certainly natives of India, and judging from their pronunciation of Hindustani, I should say that many of them have either never left the Deccan, or have resided there for many years. They look upon Hyderabad as their country —“once across the Kistna and we are at home” they frequently said

16. Until I visited Palmanair I had not the faintest conception of the panic caused by the visit of this gang at the end of the last month. On their arrival they let their ponies loose in the fields, resisting by threats or violence all attempts to drive away or impound them.

17. Parties of ten or twelve went out to forage and trade, the women forcing their way into houses, while the men, armed with long bamboos, stood outside.

18. Altogether four cases of thefts from houses were reported to me on the 10th as having been committed by members of the gang on the 30th and 31st ultimo, and in one of these cases entry was effected by breaking the lock of a door. The inhabitants were afraid to resist them, and the police were not sufficiently numerous to follow and keep in check the various parties into which the gang broke itself up.

19. I do hope that you will strongly and earnestly represent to Government the necessity of enforcing the provisions of Sections 14 and 15 of the Foreigners Act as regards these people. Their presence, even in small parties, is a nuisance, in large gangs, they are manageable only when placed under close restraint, and even granting their ostensible trade to be a legitimate one, it supplies no want.

20. At Palmanair a small Mussalman boy, aged about ten, was turned out of their camp by these Heratees. He states that he is an orphan, that he joined the gang voluntarily at Vellore last November, and that he has been turned out because he had not proved a useful recruit, and would not learn to steal. Enquiries are being made about him, in the meantime the Reserve Inspector is taking care of the lad.

Progs. No. 202

ORDER THEREON.

COPY of this letter will be communicated to all Magistrates of Districts who have already been informed very recently that such gangs are to be required to turn back, and that on their refusing or delaying to do so they are to be detained, pending the result of an application to Government to put Section 4 of the Act formally in force against them.

(True Extract.)

D. F. CARMICHAEL,

Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

Progr. No. 222

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No 461, dated Fort St. George, the 26th February 1875

READ the following letters

No. 8621—43, dated Bangalore, the 24th February 1875

From—H W WELLESLEY Esq, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore

To—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

ADVERTING to paragraph 3 of the letter from the Magistrate of North Arcot to your address dated 2nd February 1875, No 6, copy of which was enclosed in your letter No 238 of the 3rd idem, I am directed to forward copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Nandydroog No 17 J of the 19th instant, and its enclosures, from which it appears that the authorities of the Kolar District did not neglect the precaution of informing the police of North Arcot that the gang of Horatees was about to return from Mysore into Her Majesty's territory

3 With reference to your letter to the Officiating Chief Commissioner of the 19th instant, No 390, I am to state that, immediately on receipt of your telegram of the same date the Officiating Chief Commissioner who has throughout been desirous of acting in conformity with the wishes of His Excellency in Council, issued orders that the route originally proposed when the wishes of the gang and their precise destination were unknown, viz., that *via* Bellary should be adhered to and this order is now being carried out. I am further to explain that, in the absence of any declared intention of His Excellency in Council as to the particular route which it was desirable that the gang should take Mr Gordon did not feel justified in refusing to allow them, hampered as they are with women and children, to proceed by the shortest route by which they had come and by which they desired to return.

No 17 J dated Bangalore the 19th February 1875

From—J L PEARSE, Esq., Commissioner, Nandydroog Division

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

With reference to your No 7066—133 of the 4th instant, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Chief Commissioner copy of letter No 2245—888 of the 8th instant, and of its enclosures, from the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar and to state that it is clear that the necessary intimation was given to the North Arcot Police and I think therefore that the fact may with advantage be notified to the Madras Government

No. 2248—888, dated Kolar, the 8th February 1875.

From—B. KRISHNAIENGAR, Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.

To—The Commissioner of the Nandydroog Division

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7966—133 J of the 4th instant, requesting me to explain through you why I sent a gang of Heratees across the frontier into the North Arcot District without giving notice to the Madras authorities.

2 In reply, I beg to state that the gang arrived in this district on the 23rd ultimo from the Bangalore District. On arrival at head quarters the headmen intimated their intention to proceed in the direction of the North Arcot District, upon which Mr. Ramaiya Naidu, my Police Assistant Commissioner, directed that they must all leave in a gang as they left the Bangalore District, and that they will on no account be permitted to disperse in different directions. Upon their consenting to this arrangement Mr Ramaiya Naidu lost no time in addressing the Superintendent of Police, North Arcot District, intimating that the Heratees will leave this on the 25th and arrive at the frontier about the 29th ultimo. A copy of this letter No. 2153—1287, of the 24th January 1875, is herewith submitted for your information, from which it will be observed that all needful precautions were taken in this district, and no time was lost in advising the police of the North Arcot District of the movements of the gang.

No. 2153—1287, dated Kolar, the 24th January 1875.

From—J. RAMAIYA NAIDU, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Kolar District.

To—The Superintendent of Police, North Arcot.

I HAVE the honour to intimate that some 150 Heratees arrived here yesterday, coming from the direction of Bangalore.

2. They will leave this to-morrow and proceed by Moolbagal and Nangaly to Punganur, Nellore and Nagore.

3 The gang consists of 150 men, women and children, and a like number of ponies, and the names of the leaders or jemadars under whom the gang is travelling are one Wahid Ali Khan, one Koorban Ali Khan, and one Nazr Khan.

4. The gang will probably arrive at Nangaly on the 29th instant.

5. Two sowars and one duffadar and six peons are proceeding in charge of the gang, who, I request, may be relieved at Nangaly, the frontier of this district.

Progs. No. 223.

ORDER THEREON

To—The Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

In reply to your letter of 24th February instant, No. 8621—49, I am directed to convey to you the acknowledgements of His Excellency in Council for complying with his request to send back the Heratees to Bellary through Mysore territory

2. As the instructions of the Government of India require all Magistrates of British Indian districts to march back all such gangs, it is suggested that the action of the Mysore authorities in escorting these men into North Arcot could not be otherwise than highly embarrassing

(True Extract.)

D F CARMICHAEL

Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras

Progs. No. 224.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No 467, dated Fort St George, the 27th February 1875

READ the following letter

No. 1, dated Proddatur, the 23rd February 1875

From—W D HORLEY, Esq Magistrate of Cuddapah

To—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

A GANG of foreigners—forty-one men, women and children—have been brought before me on a charge of possessing stolen property I have discharged them. The question now is what is to be done with them They are clearly connected with the gang lately arrested in Madras but to what country they belong I cannot for certain say They call themselves Patans of Cashmora. They are generally called Heratees. They are inclined to give trouble, and I propose to keep them under police surveillance in Cuddapah until the Heratees, regarding whom the Government have lately been corresponding with the Mysore Government, arrive from Mysore, when that and this gang may be escorted together by the police to Kurnool on their way North They possess a license from the Magistrate of the Kistna District to carry arms to Madras.

2. I request that the orders of Government may be conveyed to me as soon as possible.

Page No. 225.

ORDER THEREON.

The gang should be sent through British territory (as it came that way) across the Kistna as proposed; but the larger gang mentioned by the Magistrate has now been sent to Bellary through the Mysore country by the Chief Commissioner.

2. The Magistrate of the Kistna District will be desired to explain why he gave these people leave to carry arms.

(True Extract)

D. F. CARMICHAEL,

Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt of Madras.

Page No 26

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No. 762, dated Fort St. George, the 2nd April 1875.

Read the following:

No 1617, dated Coonoor, the 27th March 1875.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. HARRIS, Inspector General of Police, Madras.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of Government, a further communication from the Superintendent of Police, Bellary, regarding the gangs of Hicatees recently handed over by the Mysore authorities to be marched through Bellary to Hyderabad. The Hyderabad authorities appear to be unaware why these gangs are passed into their territory, or whither they should proceed.

2. It would seem desirable that joint action should be taken by the different Governments and Native Rulers to prevent the incursions of these gangs into Southern India, or into any part of British territory, the lawless nature of their proceedings being now so fully exposed. I may mention that Colonel Younghusband, C S I, the Inspector General of Police in the Punjab, has recently written to the Superintendent of Police, Cuddapah, regarding the property found with the gang in that district, some of which, he has reason to think, may have been stolen in the Punjab. This favours the supposition that these gangs proceed from the countries beyond the North-Western frontier of British India.

No 94—107, dated Bellary, the 19th March 1875

From—Captain R. G. BRINGS, Acting Superintendent of Police, Bellary

To—The Inspector General of Police, Madras.

I RECEIVED yesterday from the District Magistrate of Bellary the enclosed copy of letter No 4225 of the 13th instant, from the First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad (Deccan), which I have the honour to forward for your information, as it appears to me that His Highness the Nizam's Government are unaware of the circumstances under which the Heratees alluded to (those referred to in G O No 270, dated 6th February 1875) are being deported from British territory, and it is evidently most desirable that no misunderstanding should exist which would put it in the power of the Sadr Taluqdar of Gulburgah, or other officer to misunderstand the direction in which the Government wish the gang referred to be despatched.

2 This information appears to me to be applied for in the second paragraph of the First Assistant Resident's letter and as I hope that the gangs will reach the frontier of His Highness the Nizam's territory by the end of this month, it seems desirable that the orders of Government should at once be communicated to the authorities at Hyderabad.

3 The tax on the police in guarding these turbulent, self-willed Heratees is very great, and the escort is necessarily furnished at the expense of localities from which the party of police has been drawn.

4 Under these circumstances I have ventured to communicate this correspondence to avoid the delay which might otherwise ensue.

No 4225, dated Hyderabad, the 13th March 1875

From—Major W. TWEEDIE, First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad.

To—The Magistrate of Bellary

WITH reference to your letter No 93 dated 20th ultimo requesting that arrangements might be made by His Highness the Nizam's Government for receiving charge and passing on through His Highness' territory a wandering tribe of Heratees, who are to be sent off to the frontier to the North, I am to inform you that the Sadr Taluqdar of Gulburgah has been directed by His Highness' Government to detail a sufficient police detachment under an intelligent officer, to receive charge of the party at Sirguppah, and escort them through His Highness' territory to the British frontier.

2 As your letter and enclosure under reply, however contain no information as to the destination of the men referred to or the particular British authority to whom they should be made over by His Highness the Nizam's Police you are requested to be good enough to cause this information to be applied to the latter on the Heratees being handed over to them at Sirguppah by the Bellary Police, giving the necessary

notice to the British authority on the frontier, as well as to this Office, with a view to such further action being taken in the matter as may be deemed requisite.

Dated the 17th March 1875.

Endorsed by the Magistrate of Bellary.

FORWARDED to the District Superintendent of Police with an intimation that the Resident at Hyderabad has been informed that the Nizam's Government must issue orders as to the further march of the Heratees.

Progs No 26

ORDER THE HON.

ORDERED that copy of the correspondence relative to these Heratees be at once forwarded to the Resident at Hyderabad in explanation of the course which has been adopted, and in view to the same principle of sending these bands back whence they came being carried out in His Highness the Nizam's territory.

(True Extract)

W. HUDLESTON,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Progs No 27.

No. 763, dated Fort St. George, the 2nd April 1875.

From—The Honourable W HUDLESTON, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

To—The Resident at Hyderabad.

I AM directed to forward the enclosed copy of the Proceedings of this Government dated the 2nd instant, No. 762, together with copies of the papers noted at foot, in explanation of the course which has been adopted in this Presidency in sending the Heratees alluded to in the direction of their own country, and in view to the same principle being carried out in His Highness the Nizam's territory

Proceedings dated 2nd February 1875, Nos 35 to 37.

Ditto	3rd	ditto	Nos 53 to 54 A.
Ditto	6th	ditto	Nos. 70 & 71
Ditto	8th	ditto	Nos. 71 A & 71 B.
Ditto	19th	ditto	Nos. 163 & 164
Ditto	24th	ditto	Nos. 199 & 200
Ditto	24th	ditto	Nos. 201 & 202.
Ditto	26th	ditto	Nos. 222 & 223.
Ditto	27th	ditto	Nos. 224 & 225.

Progs. No. 61.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department—No 1112, dated Fort St George, the 8th May 1875

READ the following

No 1983 dated Ootacamund, the 17th April 1875

From—Lieutenant-Colonel C S HEARN, Inspector General of Police, Madras.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of Government, a report from the Superintendent of Police, Bellary, regarding the escort of the Heratee gangs from Mysore through the district, and their delivery to the Hyderabad authorities. I propose to pass batta to the police officers composing the escort.

No 131—239, dated Bellary the 8th April 1875

From—Captain R. G Briggs, Superintendent of Police, Bellary

To—The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Central Range.

As directed in endorsement No 1642 of Assistant Inspector General of Police on G O No 673 of 20th ultimo, I have the honour to report that the gang therein alluded to, under the leadership of Vynt Ali Khao, entered this district at Kodoor on the 9th March 1875. No list nor descriptive roll was handed over to us by the Mysore escort.

2 The Assistant Superintendent, Mr Goodrich, happened to be close to the point at which the gang entered, and from the accounts which he received of a quarrel between two sections of the party he considered it advisable to separate them, and to keep Vynt Ali Khan's gang a march ahead of the other which was under Asker Khan.

3 The two parties had had a fight near Kolar in the Mysore territory and several of them had to be carried on account of the wounds which they then received. The gang under Asker Khan expressed their dread of being assaulted again by the other unless they were kept apart.

4 The first party reached Anantapur on the 20th ultimo, where they were permitted to halt for two days to bury a child which died there.

5 The Assistant Superintendent found them most averse to take the route laid down in fact they absolutely refused at first to go otherwise than by Ghooty, but, after considerable demur, they proceeded up by the Bellary Road.

6 Their route as laid down by me led outside Bellary, as it was ordered by Government that they should be marched directly North, and in any case it was advisable that they should not come in here.

7. In the early stages of their march through they travelled slowly on account of their wounded, thus, with stoppages, they were eight days later in reaching the confines of the district than was originally intended.

8. They were with great difficulty prevented from extorting supplies from the villagers; each gang was, however, closely guarded, and their supplies were brought to them and issued on payment.

9. Inspector Schmidt had the supervision of both gangs, Divisional Inspectors relieving each other with the second party. This duty was well performed.

10. Vyat Ah Khan who is the leading spirit amongst them, did his best to give trouble without this person they would have been much more manageable; he became their head about three years ago, supplanting Asker Khan, who had till then been their chief.

11. At each stage they purchased thirty or forty fowls and a sheep, and it required the personal supervision of Inspectors to prevent their swindling the villagers.

12. Vyat Ah Khan's party, as well as the other, appeared to be quite familiar with the country, in fact they gave out that they had visited it all in twos and threes, and remarked that travelling in gangs was a mistake, as it attracted attention.

13. At Koodair, notwithstanding all precautions, they wilfully set their cattle to trespass on the crops, for which the villagers very properly gave some of their numbers a hearty thrashing, which had a most subduing effect on them.

14. They were made over, one on the 2nd and the other on the 4th, to the Nizam's escorts, who stated that they were ordered to take them to Ahmednagar. Asker Khan's gang, however, objecting, the officer in charge complied with their wish to be taken to Hyderabad (Deccan).

15. As soon as they were in the Hyderabad territory they threatened the head of a village that they would *loot* it (this was at the instigation of Vyat Ah Khan as usual) unless they presented them with a sheep and five Rupees, which the villagers thereupon paid to them.

16. Vyat Ah Khan's gang is believed to be told off into three parties already, with a view to early return to the Madras Presidency; they all give out unhesitatingly that they mean to work back in a few months in twos and threes, and evidently calculate on shortly being set at large to go where they like.

17. I would respectfully suggest that, should they return as threatened, they be returned by rail at their own charge.

18. A large body of police has had to be in constant attendance on them in this district from the 9th March to the 4th April 1875; they would never agree to start till 9 o'clock, and gave incessant annoyance by letting their cattle stray, and by trying to stop at every village they came to.

19 I propose forwarding a bill for the expenses to which Inspector Schmidt and the escort have been put, in which opposite each individual the number of days he was absent from his station will be shown and I would strongly recommend that batta, at the rate allowed to witnesses, may be granted to the officers composing the escort. The sub-division men were relieved at Ooravukonda; but they especially were put to great inconvenience owing to the late notice given by the Mysore authorities of the change of route,—*vide* my letter No 84—185 dated 13th March 1875—and had no time to make any preparations for the journey. Inspector Schmidt had to hire a bandy to carry his tent with out which he would have had no means whatever of shelter, and all the party had a great deal of exposure and a most harassing duty to perform.

* From sub-division.—Two Inspectors, 4 head constables, 25 constables.
Relieved by main division.—One Inspector 6 head constables, 24 constables.

20 The escort* though it may at first sight appear large, was not more than these turbulent unruly persons required.

Progs. No. 65.

ORDER THEREON

ORDERED to be communicated to the Resident at Hyderabad with the request that the Government of His Highness the Nizam may be requested to co-operate effectively with the British authorities in carrying out the instructions of the Supreme Government that these disorderly wandering bands shall be compelled to return to their own country, under police surveillance, by the nearest route, and not permitted to range the country.

The papers will be communicated to the Mysore authorities and submitted to the Government of India for information.

(True Extract.)

D F CARMICHAEL,

Offg Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras

No 1695, dated Simla, the 7th October 1875

From—ARTHUR HOWELL, Esq. Offg Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay

I AM directed to acknowledge your letters noted on the margin	regarding the gang of vagrants who
No 2127 dated 23th May 1875.	were lately deported from the
No. 2273, do. 8th June 1875	Bombay Presidency
No. 2420, do. 10th June 1875.	
No 2737 do. 30th June 1875.	

2 In the last of those letters authority was requested to send to Allahabad certain persons represented to belong to the gang. And it

appears that the persons in question profess to be, with one exception, British subjects and natives of Sialkot.

3. In reply, I am to observe that the case of these persons differs from that of the men deported from the Bombay Presidency. The latter are foreigners as defined in Act III. of 1864, whose removal to their country is regulated by the provisions of that Act, and by Home Department orders Nos 72—4547 to 4553, dated 12th November 1868. But this Act is not applicable to British subjects. It does not seem necessary, however, that Government should be put to any expense in the case of such persons who should be allowed to find their way to their homes as best they can, and be warned that unless they do so they will be dealt with as vagrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

4. With regard to your letter of the 16th June, requesting that the sums realized by the sale of the ponies belonging to the party of vagrants deported to Cashmere may be restored to the owners, I am to say that this will be done if the Bombay Government can say to what official the money should be paid.

No 1696, dated Simla, the 7th October 1875.

From—ARTHUR HOWELL, Esq, Offg Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter No. 1390, dated 21st June last, explaining the circumstances under which certain gangs of foreigners entered the Madras Presidency, and were deported thence in the direction of their homes under the provisions of Act III. of 1864, and Home Department Resolution Nos. 72—4547 to 4553, dated 12th November 1868.

2. In reply, I am to say that in cases of this kind it would be well for such gangs to be conveyed by railway to the terminus nearest their homes, and thus no trouble would be given to any authority, foreign or British, through whose territories they pass.

3 It may sometimes of course be unavoidable to send such gangs through Native States But whenever practicable it is preferable to deport them entirely through British territory, for as soon as they enter Native territory any legal hold on them ceases, and Native States are not always able to control formidable bands of unruly foreigners

No. 1697.

From Bombay Government No 3127, dated 28th May, No 3275, dated 8th June, No 3430, dated 16th June, and No 3737, dated 30th idem

To Bombay Government No 1695, dated 7th instant.

Copy of the above, of the letter to which it is a reply, and of the correspondence noted on the margin, forwarded to the Foreign Department for information.

No. 6315, dated Bombay Castle, the 22nd October 1875

From—W LEEWARNER, Esq, Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 1695 of the 7th instant, and, with reference to paragraph 3 thereof, to state that the party of Sialkot vagrants and the boy belonging to Allahabad were received with the gang of other vagrants transported into the Sholapur District of the Bombay Presidency from Madras through the territory of His Highness the Nizam. As it was advisable to get rid of the whole party at once owing to the Agrarian disturbances which prevailed in the neighbouring districts, the foreign vagrants were at once deported, and the Government of India were addressed on 30th June, with a view to sanction being accorded to remove the Sialkot party to Allahabad by rail. Pending receipt of the orders of the Government of India on that communication these vagrants have been detained at the public expense at Sholapur.

2 As, however the Government of India have now expressed an objection to the deportation of the party at the expense of Government, the course suggested in the 3rd paragraph of your letter will be followed, and the Allahabad lad will also be directed to go to his Native country.

3 In your fourth paragraph you state that the money realized by the sale of the tattoos will be paid to the owners if the Bombay Government can say to what official the money should be paid. I am to observe that the Government of India are in possession of all the particulars. A nominal roll of the foreign vagrants was sent with the party to Allahabad and handed over to the authorities there. With my letter No 3430, dated 16th June 1875, was sent a memorandum showing the name of each owner and the amount realized by the sale of his tattoo. A comparison of the two papers will enable any officer to identify the parties to whom the money should be paid.

No 976 A, dated Nmn Tal, the 7th August 1877

From—C. ROBERTSON Esq Offg Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces and Ondh.

To—The Offg Secretary to the Government of India, Home Dept.

Letter from Magistrate Banda, No. 630 dated 22nd July last.

O O to Magistrate, Banda, No. 976 A, dated 20th Idem.

D O. from Magistrate, Banda, dated 23rd Idem, with enclosure.

Reply from Magistrate Banda, dated 20th Idem.

G O. to Magistrate Banda, No. 976 A of this date.

I AM directed to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council a copy of the correspondence specified on the margin regarding a band of Biluchis found wandering in the Banda District.

2. It will be seen that the orders of His Excellency in Council, as conveyed in Home Department circular No. 72—4550, dated 12th November 1868, have apparently been contravened by the grant of parwanas and licenses to these foreigners by some officers in the territories, British and Native, through which they passed before reaching Banda.

No. 689, dated Banda, the 22nd July 1877.

From—M. A. McCONAGHLY, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of Banda.

To—The Offg Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

WITH reference to a demi-official letter received from the Inspector General of Police (received last night) I have the honour to report that the foreigners alluded to in the Superintendent's letter have been already dealt with according to instructions laid down in Government of India letter No. 72—4550, dated 12th November 1868.

2 The foreigners are Beluchis from beyond Mokhran, not Kokanis as was at first thought. They pretend to be dealers in artificial gems, but really are a band of petty plunderers, and tally exactly with the description given in the Inspector General's demi-official above noted.

3 In my opinion it would be very impolitic to allow them to wander on as they have been doing, either in our territory, or in the neighbouring Native States where they now wish to go.

4. On the 17th and 18th I received numerous complaints of their demanding money and food from zemindars and banyas, and using threats if their demands were not complied with. The people generally became disturbed, and various absurd rumours got afloat. Some said they were Russian spies, and others would have it that they were the remnant of the Russian Army defeated and driven out of Armenia.

5 The Tahsildar of Girivan, who came to see me on the 18th, confirmed the existence of the above rumours, but said that during the stay of the Beluchis near his tahsil they were generally peaceable, although the people still stood in great terror of them, and kept at home in their villages instead of working in their fields. I sent the Tahsildar at once back to his tahsil with instructions to forward these men on to Banda, peacefully if possible, reporting at once to me if they refused to come or showed any sign of resistance.

6. Next day the two leaders of the band—Sirdar Khan and Bahadur Khan—appeared in Banda and were brought to me. They gave themselves out as gem merchants and sellers of ponies, and shewed me numerous parwanas, at the same time expressing themselves ready to behave peacefully and conform to the manners of the place.

7. The next morning they went about the city and had collected some money from the inhabitants, when I was informed that they had gone to the house of Sham Karan, the principal Seth of the city, and had

demanding with threats food for 300 men, stating that they had obtained Rs. 125 from me, the Collector. I at once proceeded with the Superintendent of the Police to the Seth's house, but found that the men had left, leaving a message that they would return again in about two hours' time. We tracked them up and arrested them without trouble. Instructions were given to the Banda Sub-Inspector to go with a sufficient body of police to bring in the rest of the gang. These were quietly brought in yesterday morning, and are located for the present outside the city at the Nawab's tank. They are kept under close surveillance, and are not allowed to enter the city or wander about.

8 The arms they had with them, for carrying which they had received licenses from time to time, consisted of two double-barrelled and one single-barrelled rifle, all English make, and also a sword. These with their parwanas have been taken away from them, and are in safe custody.

9 In conclusion, I will solicit the orders of Government regarding the disposal of these men, who will be kept here in the meantime agreeably to the instructions received. I would here note that the total number of the gang at a rough guess is about 60 or 70. Correct returns, however, will be sent by to-morrow's post.

10 Copy of this letter is forwarded to the Commissioner for his information.

No 926 A, dated Naini Tal, the 28th July 1877

From—C. ROBERTSON Esq, Offg Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh.

To—The Officiating Magistrate of Banda

In acknowledging your letter No 689, dated 22nd July, regarding a wandering band of Beluchis, I am directed to request that you will ascertain by what route and when these men entered India, and with whose parwana or passport they have come into the Banda District, also, judging by the parwanas they possess, what appears to have been the course of their wanderings. I am also to enquire what property they have with them.

Dated 23rd July 1877

Demi-official from—M. A. McCONAGHY, Esq, Offg Magistrate of Banda.

To—The Offg Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh

I enclose a census of the Beluchis which I promised in my official report of yesterday. Please shew the report to Tyrwhitt. I am very busy clearing up everything before I leave to-morrow. Cadell will turn up I hope by noon to-day.

